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POSITIVE RESPONSE TO SPACE TALKS CALL EXPECTED

LD081958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] We usually begin "International Panorama" by recalling the most important events of the past week. Of course, such events have indeed taken place in the past 7 days, and we will have something to say about them. But there was one event that all the major foreign papers without exception, reported and discussed, as did the news agencies television companies and radio stations. This extensive foreign discussion was aroused by the Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Government to embark on talks to avert the militarization of space.

As you know, the time for these talks -- September -- was specified. And a possible meeting place was announced -- Vienna. But how did the U.S. side reply? The Reagan administration has adopted a negative position, starting to advance preconditions and tying up the space talks with discussion of issues of strategic and European nuclear weapons. White House representatives who are engaged with press affairs have not once in these days met journalists. They have tried to explain that the U.S. side is allegedly not setting any conditions and they have given assurance that the U.S. delegation will go to Vienna, but here they have added in one form or another that the U.S. delegation will raise the issue of renewing the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles and strategic weapons at the Vienna meeting. We will go there, but will talk about our own concerns. This is the leitmotif of the utterances by White House representatives.

They believe that it is important to go to Vienna. Not so important is what the U.S. representatives will talk about there. No, this is important, says the TASS statement made last Friday. Before the delegations from both sides can agree, accord has to be reached on the topic of the talks. TASS was authorized to state that the Soviet Government confirms its proposal to the U.S. Government to embark on talks on averting the militarization of space. It is to these talks, and not to any other talks, that it is calling the U.S. Government, and it expects a positive response from it.

BEGLOV RAPS U.S. STANCE ON SPACE TALKS

AU061607 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jul 84 p 3

[Commentary by NOVOSTI's Spartak Beglov: "Why Moscow Is Dissatisfied With Washington's Reply"; introduced by the paper as "commenting on the situation around the planned Vienna negotiations on the demilitarization of space exclusively from the Soviet viewpoint"]

[Text] Washington's reply to the Soviet proposal regarding the prevention of the militarization of space absolutely does not satisfy Moscow, for two obvious reasons.

First, because of the attempts by the U.S. Administration to burden the proposed negotiations with other questions of arms control (and thus doom them to failure), questions on which the United States defends the position of the "faits accomplis" (the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Europe, etc), a position that is a priori unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Second, because of the very transparent hint of Washington, that it is not ready to conclude any agreement regarding the essential point of the issue, that is, the ban on space weapons. This is merely veiled by the wish "to discuss the general approach to the problem."

Again the contrary nature of the two positions on a question of vital importance for all mankind is evident.

The goal of the USSR: Since a new channel for the arms race has been opened up, one that threatens to get out of control and confront mankind with unpredictable consequences, this channel must immediately be closed. In other words, a whole category of space-based weapons must be banned and eliminated.

The goal of the U.S. leadership, taking into consideration the fact that Washington's interests regarding space differ from those of the rest of the world, is to "agree" to Moscow's proposal in such a context that it leaves the U.S. Administration a wide field for maneuvering regarding both time and scope.

To put it more plainly, President Reagan needs until November (until the end of the election campaign) anything apt to create the appearances of holding "negotiations" with the Soviet Union. Yet it is obvious that in the space sector negotiations that are actually meant to bring results are incompatible with the continuation of the Pentagon's space programs. This is becoming evident by the very impertinence with which Washington is trying to link the space subject with the problems resulting from the failure of the Geneva negotiations which it brought about itself. The idea is quite obvious: If Moscow "does not notice" this condition of Washington, then Reagan's election campaign will get additional "arguments" for praising the "consistency" with which the President "is seeking to get the Russians back to the Geneva conference table."

Yet every sober-minded person close to Reagan knows perfectly well that as far as the question of nuclear weapons in Europe is concerned there cannot be any negotiations for the USSR while it is in the sights of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. The Geneva negotiations on this problem were busted by the deployment of these missiles. A resumption of the negotiations requires practical measures by the American side that lead to the restoration of the situation as it existed prior to the deployment of the missiles, through which the countermeasures on the part of the USSR and its allies would also be abolished. At the same time the Soviet proposal on negotiations in Vienna very precisely specified their subject -- space -- as well as the negotiating partners -- especially appointed delegations of the USSR and the United States.

The U.S. Administration is thus trying to put everything to be negotiated in Vienna into one big heap, and in principle it also places the fate of a peaceful space into the sights of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Yet the USSR's proposal for negotiations on preventing a "star war" was made in direct agreement with the mandate of millions of worried people in the world: to ban the use of force in space and from space to the earth, as well as from the earth against objects in space.

Everywhere in the world the emphatic and specific nature of the Soviet proposal has been valued, and in this context Moscow's proposal was noted to adopt at the beginning of the negotiations a moratorium on the launching of any kind of antisatellite weapons. How often has the USSR already proposed to the United States to stop the arms race regarding some specific type of weapon and to open negotiations with the aim of completely banning this weapon? Now Reagan's appeals for a "dialogue" are again being tested for honesty, applied to a field where no long-term negotiations are required and an agreement could be reliably controlled.

The Soviet proposals continue to be on the table. The international public will be able to see for itself in the very near future whether the U.S. leadership is able to prove by deeds what it is preaching in words.

LEVIN ON CALL FOR SPACE MILITARIZATION TALKS

LD071856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] An international scientific congress is being held in the West German town of Goettingen under the slogan "Naturalists against the militarization of space." About 2,500 scientists from various countries of the world are taking part in the proceedings.

Here is the latest news commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The Gottingen congress is one, but by no means the only reflection of the international public's profound concern over plans to militarize outer space. Bar the way to weapons in space and ban the use of force in space, against earth from space and also from the earth against objects in space -- those are the demands of the broadest public circles and they are being heard more and more loudly.

Why has the problem of banning the militarization of outer space assumed such importance' It is because Washington is drawing up concrete and far-reaching plans directed at opening up yet another channel for the armaments race -- this time in space. The deployment of weapons in space would lead to a sharp destabilization of the situation, an increased threat of sudden attack and would undermine efforts to ensure confidence between the nuclear powers. Finally, such actions would in effect torpedo existing agreements on arms limitation and destroy the basis for working out fresh agreements.

Without any risk of exaggeration it may be claimed that mankind stands at a crossroads and that the future depends on which route is chosen -- that of preventing the militarization of space or that of turning it into an area for military rivalry.

The Soviet Union is fully aware both of the importance of the problem and of its own responsibility. Proposals directed at preventing the militarization of space have already been put forward by our country, and, as was shown by a discussion of these proposals at the UN, they are supported by the entire international community except the United States.

The international agenda currently contains a USSR proposal to the United States that negotiations on averting the militarization of outer space start in Vienna this September. The new important peace initiative by our country has met with vigorous approval. However, the U.S. Administration has adopted a negative stance and embarked on the path of putting forward preliminary conditions. But that is not the way to negotiations, and Washington's attempts to conceal its position by statements about a readiness to go to Vienna for the talks, while saying that "we shall decide there what the talks should be about," do not show a constructive approach.

As the TASS statement published in today's newspapers states, the Soviet Government confirms its proposal to the U.S. Government that official talks start on averting the militarization of outer space. It is to such talks and not to any other kind of talks that it is calling the U.S. Government, and it is awaiting a positive response from the U.S. Government. The problem of preventing the militarization of space, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, is a problem of importance for all mankind. It requires radical solutions, and such solutions are fully achievable. That is the position of the Soviet Union. A reply is now up to the West.

U.S., WORLD MEDIA FOCUS ON SOVIET SPACE PROPOSAL

LD072251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] The attention of the news services has been drawn to events surrounding the proposal from the Soviet Union to the United States to start talks on preventing the militarization of space. Washington has put forward preliminary conditions, tying in the talks with discussion of matters involving strategic European nuclear weapons. Morever, the White House is well aware of the principled position of the Soviet Union which is that discussion of these matters can only be renewed after the withdrawal from Western Europe of new U.S. first-strike missiles installed there. In tying these questions in with talks on space the U.S. Administration is in essence dodging them. The White House has said nothing either about such an important element of the USSR proposal as the establishment of a reciprocal moratorium on testing and deploying strike space systems. The Soviet Union proposed that this be introduced when the talks open. In covering up its negative position on the USSR's proposal, Washington nonetheless states its readiness to go to Vienna. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union has said that before delegations of both sides come together, accord must be reached on the subject for talks.

REUTERS agency heads its report on the TASS statement by saying that the Soviet Government confirms its proposal to the Government of the United States to start official talks on preventing the militarization of space. This is the sort of talks, and no other sort, to which it is calling the U.S. Government. The Soviet Government expects a positive response from it.

Let us note that even the U.S. press, having given a positive welcome to the USSR proposal, condemns the Washington administration for rejecting talks and their stipulation of unacceptable demands. For example, THE BOSTON GLOBE writes that the White House should rise above narrowly political motives and state the readiness of the United States to go to Vienna in September.

OSTROGORSKIY VIEWS BONN STANCE ON SPACE WEAPONS

DW031057 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet Government's statement on the prevention of the militarization of space and Washington's response to this proposal have been in the focus of attention of the FRG's statesmen, politicians, and press. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following.

It is well known that the present Bonn government and the press backing it are prejudiced. Whatever comes from Washington is good, and whatever comes from Moscow is evil. Nonetheless, I studied Bonn's position in the hope that objectivity, not prejudice, would triumph in this case. In fact, the militarization of space planned on the other side of the Atlantic contitutes the limit of militarist mania. No further escalation, is possible. However, it is not only the cruel nature of the militarist project the implementation of which is rejected in the Soviet statement and which has made us hope for a more reasonable reaction from Bonn. The program proposed in the United States for an extension of the nuclear arms race to space also contains elements particularly dangerous for the Federal Republic.

It is a protective measure allegedly intended to prevent a counterstrike against U.S. territory, which means a counterstrike following an attack from U.S. missile bases in West Europe, particularly from the Pershing II bases in the Federal Republic, on Soviet territory.

So this is another step aimed at preparation for a nuclear war limited to Europe, a nuclear inferno that would mean the FRG's nuclear destruction, whereas the Americans, according to their plans, will be spared.

Wasn't Bonn's obvious embarrassment following initial reports on the U.S. Star Wars project to be explained by the shock produced by this cynical American plan? Naturally, judging by Bonn's numerous statements, it could not be expected that Bonn would consider negotiations on problems of military security desirable or positively assess the Soviet proposal on the start of negotiations on the prevention of the space militarization. Regrettably, in this case as well, common sense has not prevailed in Bonn.

The Soviet proposal to start negotiations in September on the prevention of the militarization of space was received in Bonn without enthusiasm, whereas the U.S. response to this offer, which according to a known formula of U.S. diplomacy, combines beautiful words and unacceptable elements was welcomed by the Bonn politicians. It is no wonder that Juergen Todenhoefer gives the key-note once again in this respect. He has specialized in defamatory fabrications about Soviet policy. It is typical for Todenhoefer and his like to applaud the U.S. response to the Soviet proposal because of the elements contained in it which undermine the very idea of the negotiations.

Replacing the subject of the talks with other totally irrelevant matters, Washington makes it a condition that the Soviet Union accept negotiations to be held simultaneously on space weapons, intermediate-range nuclear armaments in Europe, and strategic armaments. The Bonn people view this as proof of the Americans' goodwill. However, it is well known that the negotiations on nuclear weapons were deliberately obstructed by Washington which is deploying its new missiles in Europe. The U.S. Administration wants to maintain this deadlock and at the same time rejects negotiations on the militarization of space.

Therefore, the situation is the following: If the Soviet Union proposes the resumption of talks on Eurostrategic missiles and insists on conditions that are directly related to the subject of discussions, Bonn is annoyed and charges that the Soviet Union does not want to negotiate. However, if the United States makes conditions which have nothing to do with negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space and is allowed to turn space into an area of aggression and a source of danger to mankind, Bonn applauds. A greater disregard for one's own national interests and the future of one's own people in favor of one's ally on the other side of the Atlantic is hardly conceivable.

BOOK ON RISKS OF OUTER SPACE ARMS RACE REVIEWED

LD031027 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The spread of the arms race into outer space would sharply enhance the risk of war and undermine prospects for restricting and reducing armaments altogether. That is why it is necessary, before it is too late, to close all channels to the militarisation of outer space.

This is the main message of a book, "Struggle for Peaceful Space: Legal Aspects", that has just been brought out by Moscow's "international affairs" publishers. Its authors, experts on international law Yuriy Kolosov and Sergey Stashevskiy, write that the transfer of the arms race into outer space has been openly proclaimed by the United States as a major task of national policy. An American military space programme was worked out simultaneously with the Pentagon's doctrine of making a nuclear first strike. The development of space weapons is one of the links in the perfection of the first-strike capability.

The book by the Soviet authors prove the illusory nature of the American attempts to find a safe "recipe" for waging nuclear war. Staking on space weapons is no exception. As the Soviet leadership repeatedly stressed, the Soviet Union will be able to give a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military strategic balance.

Facts and arguments presented in the book show the importance of the Soviet Government's appeal to the U.S. Government for starting Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. STAR WARS PLANS

PM061209 London MORNING STAR in English 6 Jul 84 p 2

[NOVOSTI "defence correspondent" interview with "Soviet Military Political Expert General Nikolay Chervov": "Reagan's Mad Star Wars Plan"]

[Text] Question: Washington leaders say that the "star wars" concept has been developed to defend the US and its allies. What can be said about that?

Answer: Such statements are rather primitive and intended for the uninformed. Experts give a different assessment of Washington's plans.

For example, Charles Manatt, chairman of the US Democratic National Committee, said at a press conference: "Reagan's course of making preparations for a war in outer space is endangering the US itself and is sharply increasing the risk of a nuclear war."

Manatt described as provocative the adminstration's plans to spend billions of dollars on the development of space weapons.

"Ronald Reagan says that he does not want his policy of preparing for war in space to be regarded as aggressive and declares that his plans pursue not an attempt to gain military superiority, but to ensure peace on this planet," said Manatt.

This shows that Reagan either does not understand the provocative consequences of his policy of making preparations for a war in space, or is deliberately trying to deceive the American nation.

Republican Senator Charles Mathias, writing in THE WASHINGTON POST, stated: "Adherence to such wars is threatening to place the arms race outside our world and...beyond our ability to limit and stop it. Control over armaments may prove so difficult as to become impracticable."

One cannot but agree with these evaluations. The US President's "star wars" idea, apart from wasting vast sums of money (the programme as a whole is estimated at 500 billion dollars), can also undermine all the existing agreements in the arms limitation field and destablise and sharply aggravate the international situation as a whole.

Question: The US Administration describes its space plans as peaceable and defensive. What is their actual nature?

Answer: Actually they are concerned with the establishment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system, as decided by the US President.

What are they planning in Washington? First, it is to set up a comprehensive anti-missile defence system on the ground and in space to guarantee 100 percent destruction of enemy missiles.

This absolute anti-missile system, according to US Defence Secretary Weinberger, should be based on directed energy particle-beam weapons, lasers and much else, as well as computer techniques.

Secondly. It is to build up simultaneously strategic offensive arms in a very definite sphere -- the potential of a first nuclear strike. In other words, the idea is to create an absolutely reliable shield and an irresistible sword.

What would such an anti-missile system mean in practice should it be developed? The Pentagon strategists would then be greatly tempted to risk pressing the button with impunity, since, according to their views, the absolutely reliable shield (anti-missile defence system) -- a new component of the forces -- is called upon to neutralise a reciprocal strike on the part of the USSR, that is, to destroy in outer space the Soviet missiles that would survive the American first nuclear attack.

That is what the "peaceableness" of Reagan's new "defence" concept turns out to be in actual fact. Should it be translated into reality, the threat of a nuclear war will be greatly increased.

After all, we have here not a defence weapon, but a new weapon of aggression -- the development of the potential of a first response-free nuclear strike.

The "anti-missile decision" conceived by the Pentagon has only one aim: to allow America to make a nuclear attack on the USSR with impunity. But Washington is forgetting one significant fact: the one against whom such decisions are being taken will not sit with his arms folded.

He will do everything in his power to frustrate the adventurist plans of the madmen. And these plans are sure to be foiled.

Such was the case with the attempt at nuclear blackmail, when the USSR created its nuclear forces in response. Such was the case with the US attempting to leave our country far behind in the yield of its nuclear arsenal and such will be the case with any attempt to upset the parity of strategic forces.

Question: What specific treaties and agreements are being undermined by Washington's space plans?

Answer: Most important of all, its plans are undermining the Soviet-American Treaty, of unlimited duration, on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (1972).

Article 5 of this treaty bans the development and deployment of space-based components of an anti-ballistic missile system, while the erosion of this treaty (experts are well aware) inevitably leads to an arms race in all areas and its scale and dangerous consequences are quite impossible to predict today.

In order to consolidate strategic stability it is necessary firmly and unambiguously to renounce large-scale anti-missile defence systems and strictly to observe the anti-ballistic treaty of unlimited duration -- a major document in the limitation of strategic arms.

Washington's space plans provide for low-yield nuclear detonations for lasers.

That would signify the undermining of the Soviet-American agreements on the Limitation of Strategic Weapons (SALT-1 and SALT-2), and also the wrecking of the following multilateral agreements: the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (1963); the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (1967) which prohibits the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction and the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

In short, the present administration's cowboy-like disregard for international law and the commitments it assumed are undercutting the principles of arms control which were elaborated jointly by the USSR and the previous US Administrations.

The American Administration's plans are aimed at the militarisation of outer space and at renunciation of appropriate negotiations with the Soviet Union under the far-fetched pretext of the impossibility of verifying agreements in this domain.

President Reagan has recently notified Congress officially that the government is embarking on an extensive programme for the arms race in space and has no intention of negotiating with the Soviet Union on this question until reliable methods of verifying the observance of possible agreements are found.

But is it not clear that the problem of banning anti-satellite systems is easier to solve now before they are deployed than later when they are developed and adopted? Especially since the USSR has put forward a draft treaty on this problem which provides for reliable verification methods using both national technical facilities and consultations within a special committee.

The draft also envisages that these measures may be supplemented and concretised in the course of negotiations. What else is needed for talks to begin if there is a desire to get the problem solved?

The point, it appears, is not verification, but the U.S. intention to develop and deploy anti-satellite systems.

Question: As everybody knows, the USSR comes out for a peaceful outer space free of any weapons. What practical steps is the USSR taking to translate its proposals into life?

Answer: The USSR has initiated and is signatory to all currently valid international agreements whose aim is to use space only for peaceful purposes.

As early as 1958, soon after the first artificial earth satellites were launched, the Soviet Government tabled a proposal at the UN General Assembly calling for a ban on the use of outer space for military ends and for international co-operation in the exploration of outer space.

The USSR was active in concluding the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (1963) and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967).

At the 36th session of the UN General Assembly in 1981 the USSR submitted a draft treaty on the prohibition of the placing in outer space of any weapons, a treaty with a commitment not to orbit objects with any weapons around the earth, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies and not to deploy them in outer space in any other way.

In 1983 the Soviet Union proposed going further and agreeing to ban the use of force in outer space and from space with respect to the earth.

The relevant draft treaty was submitted for the consideration of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. It provides for the participants' obligation not to destroy, not to damage and not to upset the normal functioning and flight trajectories of spacecraft belonging to other states.

ROLE OF WESTERN NUCLEAR SUBMARINES ASSESSED

PM091408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Second part of Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin article: "Threat from the Deep" -- for first part, see pages AA 8-10 of the 2 Jul Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] What is the Purpose of the Multipurpose Submarines?

A most important position in the navies of several NATO countries is occupied by multipurpose nuclear submarines (SSN's) armed with the most diverse weapons.

The first U.S. SSN "Nautilus" was built in 1955. At present the U.S., British, and French Navies have 105 multipurpose nuclear submarines in addition to the submarines armed with ballistic missiles (SSN's).

The most intensive SSN building program is being implemented in the United States. Furthermore, the number of submarines built in each series is growing steadily. For example, there were 6 "Skipjack" class submarines, 14 "Permit" class, and 37 "Sturgeon" class. As for the latest SSN's of the "Los Angeles" class, it is planned to build 62 of them. The Pentagon intends to bring the number of SSN's in the Navy up to 100 over the next decade. The number of SSN's in the British and French Navies will rise from 15 to 23.

In the opinion of foreign military specialists, the multipurpose nuclear submarines are intended to destroy enemy submarines and surface ships, disrupt his ocean and sea communications, support the SSBN's operating in the oceans, provide antisubmarine protection for aircraft carriers, conduct reconnaissance, and support naval forces in the execution of other tasks. One of their most important tasks is to combat submarines, primarily SSBN's. "The best means of combating submarines," the journal NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS notes, "is the submarine itself." This is explained by the fact that, unlike surface ships or aircraft, the nuclear submarines have a practically unlimited cruising range, are unaffected by the roughness of the sea and weather conditions, and have the best conditions for operating hydroacoustic facilities. It is pointed out that they are capable of fighting in regions where operations by other forces are precluded, for example close to enemy naval bases.

Foreign specialists also consider that the SSN's are irreplaceable in operations to protect convoys, aircraft carriers, and other large ships. They have a sufficiently high cruising speed for this purpose, which enables them not only to keep up with the convoy but also to resume their position in the formation after seeking out or attacking the enemy. "The nuclear submarine," the journal NAVAL FORCES notes, "is ideal for providing convoy antisubmarine defenses." The great autonomy of submarines is another important factor, and means that once they have escorted one group of ships, they can be switched to another. According to foreign press data, SSN's can operate autonomously for 75-90 days.

The journal NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS notes that modern submarines will have to operate against well-equipped warships. This means that they will encounter quite powerful opposition.

Therefore the U.S. command strives to create conditions as close to real combat as possible during the combat training of SSN's. Previously, when rehearsing for torpedo attacks, it was necessary to detect the target, determine the coordinates of its movement, approach within firing range, and attack successfully. The rehearsal ended at that point, and the hunt for the torpedo began. But now the commanders are warned that the submarine will be detected and therefore counterattacked immediately after the torpedo launch. The reliance on a "preemptive victorious shot" is deemed not to be entirely justified. The specialists point out that the combat will not end with the use of the weapons but will be continued, and, furthermore, continued under conditions of damage inflicted on the submarine by a retaliatory strike. Therefore, a more complex situation is simulated during antisubmarine exercises. For example, part of the hydroacoustic equipment is deemed to be out of action while the remainder's performance is reduced. The fire control system is switched from automatic to manual operation, and so on.

The moral and psychological training of personnel is also considered highly important. The Soviet Navy is invariably depicted as "the aggressor." Specially prepared "Red submarines" are used to lend an element of reality to exercises. The "Red submarine" crew has to make extensive use of evasive maneuvers, jamming instruments, and hydroacoustic countermeasures and to make counterattacks. It is compulsory for them to know and employ Soviet submarine tactics.

SSN operations are rehearsed not only in exercises but also during various military adventures, conducted primarily by the United States and Britain. The Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic, for example, was used by the British for an attack on the Argentine cruiser "General Belgrano" by the nuclear submarine "Conqueror." This was in fact the first time in all their existence that a multipurpose nuclear submarine had used its weapons against a real target.

The foreign press also points out the involvement of a "foreign submarine" in the piratical mining of sovereign Nicaragua's ports, an act unprecedented in peacetime. It is worth noting in this connection the report by the journal NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS that "U.S. SSN's carry out constant training in minelaying, reconnaissance, and nonstandard operations and have demonstrated their capability to execute such special tasks."

The foreign navies give much attention to the problem of reducing SSN noise levels. This is explained by the fact that under present conditions only low-noise submarines are able to operate in secret and secure the opportunity to use their weapons promptly or avoid an enemy strike. Submarine hulls are being made more streamlined in order to reduce noise levels. The noisiest machinery is excluded from equipment specifications. Other methods are also used.

According to foreign press reports, a mandatory noise check is carried out on a newly built submarine before it is handed over to the Navy. Up to 2,000 readings are taken. Readings are also taken no less than twice a month during service. There is a mandatory noise check prior to each sailing. If noise is above the permissible level, the submarine is prohibited from sailing. Noise levels are also measured during voyages. "The greatest attention must be paid to the reduction of SSN noise levels," the Western press notes, "since this ensures the secrecy of operations and invulnerability of nuclear submarines."

Washington's feverish activeness in whipping up the arms race has also had its effect on the program for building new generation submarines. It is reported that the Pentagon is developing the design of the future SSN. These submarines will be considerably larger than the "Los Angeles"-class SSN's. They will have a displacement in excess of 10,000 metric tons and a speed of 35 knots.

The U.S. Navy is seeking the appropriation of $175 million for work on this program in fiscal 1985. It is planned to start the first submarine in the late eighties.

In the opinion of foreign specialists, special emphasis in the development of the new SSN will be placed on making it capable of operating under thick ice in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's northern coastline. In preparation for such operations, the U.S. Navy has already done work on studying the ocean floor in the Arctic. The journal INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW concludes that the submarines' ability to sail beneath ice is so important that "starting in 1983, the U.S. Navy has begun implementing a special program to equip the 'Los Angeles'-class submarines under construction with the special devices necessary for operations in Arctic waters."

The ambitions of Washington's naval strategists are growing each year. It was learned a few days ago that the Pentagon has started deploying Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on nuclear submarines. This decision was taken by the Reagan administration despite the opinion of the U.S. House of Representatives, which voted to prohibit the installation of Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. Navy ships. It is planned to have 4,000 such missiles by the early nineties. Washington's latest reckless step complicates the world situation even further and is graphic evidence of the adventurist striving to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Under these conditions, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at his meeting with workers from the "Serp i Molot" plant, we must "keep our powder dry and be always on the alert to ensure that the correlation of forces does not change to the advantage of imperialism and that we do not find ourselves weaker."

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR TALKS

LD052001 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna July 5 TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of participants in the talks on the Mutual Reduction of the Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe held today was addressed by the head of the Hungarian delegation Janos Petran. He criticised the proposals of the NATO countries of April 19 of the current year.

The Hungarian representative demonstrated on concrete examples that these proposals ran counter to the principles of reciprocity and non-damaging the security of any of the sides, which are the basis of the mandate of the Vienna talks. Contrary to these principles, the NATO countries seek to get unilateral advantages actually in all basic questions which have direct relation to lowering the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe.

This trend manifests itself in the attempts of the Western countries to impose upon socialist states unequal commitments concerning the scope and order of the reduction and limitation of troops, and to avoid the reduction of armaments and the solution of other important problems. At the same time, they propose control measures which are obviously unacceptable for the other side and try to get back to the fruitless arguments over figures which block the progress at the talks.

In conclusion, the head of the Hungarian delegation stressed that the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states submitted by them in Vienna in 1983 opened up a real way to overcoming the standstill at the talks and reaching a mutually acceptable agreement which would strictly correspond to the coordinated mandate.

TSVETOV ON SPACE NEGOTIATIONS, U.S. MOVES IN GULF

LD071047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Today is Saturday and as usual you, comrades, will hear replies to your letters on international questions. Here is Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio:

[Tsvetov] In our mailbag there is an enormous number of letters which express listeners' feelings, from indignation to perplexity, in connection with the Washington administration's refusal to hold talks on space weapons. Many listeners ask what causes the United States to adopt such a position. The Soviet Union proposed to the United States to reach agreement on not deploying conventional, nuclear, laser, particle, or any other weapons on either manned or unmanned systems in space, so that neither side will begin to make space weapons for antimissile defense, antisatellite weapons, or for use against targets on earth or in space. The Soviet Union also wants to reach agreement with the United States on banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth, as well as from earth in relation to targets in space.

The open repudiation of the Soviet Union's very important and, considering the current situation, extremely necessary initiative demonstrates to the entire world the mankind-hating essence of U.S. policy. This is why the Reagan administration resorted to fraud. It agreed to the talks, but tied its agreement to a condition deliberately unacceptable to the Soviet Union; that questions relating to intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons be discussed at the same time.

A return to discussing these questions is possible, as the Soviet Union has indicated repeatedly, and as the United States is well aware, only when the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe is halted and when measures have been carried out to withdraw from Europe the Pershing and cruise missiles already deployed there.

Why then has the United States rejected talks on space weapons? The fact is that such talks might lead to a ban on them and the elimination of a whole class of weapons, including the most technically complex and, consequently, the most expensive.

The U.S. Government has allocated $26 billion merely at the initial stage of creation of space weapons. It is assumed that during the next stage, expenditure on space weapons might be increased to $500 billion. Since this money goes to private arms manufacturing corporations it is not difficult to guess that these monopolists are interested in the sort of profits which they have never had up to now, and that in fact they led to the Reagan administration's rejection of talks.

The other cause is the U.S. aspiration toward world dominance. Jack Lousma, commander of the reusable U.S. space shuttle blurted out Washington's true intentions. From space one can keep the whole world in fear, Lousma said. But in order for the world to become gripped with fear of the United States and to subject itself to its will, military dominance over everyone would be needed, above all over the Soviet Union. Hence the arms race, which is being spread by the United States to new spheres, including into space.

In concluding my answer to this section of our mailbag, I would like to say that in the event of the arms race being taken into space the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to protect its security appropriately.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Mosko who lives in Sumy Oblast, Comrade Abdurakhmanova from the tow of Nalchik, and Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Aganin from the town of Dzerzhinsk, Gorkiy Oblast are interested in the causes and progress of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the role of the United States in this conflict. The cause of the conflict is paltry when set against the bloodshed which it has engendered -- a dispute over the position of the border on a small area. The excessive arrogance of the Tehran authorities, however, ha hindered a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

When the United States, Israel, and certain pro-American Arab regimes embarked on fanning the conflict, it became even more difficult to quell it. Iran and Iraq are now bombing each other and shelling each other with artillery, and firing on ships calling at their ports. The United States has offered its services to ensure the security of shipping to the countries whose ships use the Persian Gulf. In other words the United States seeks to locate military bases in this region of the world; the point being that without bases it is impossible to escort vessels with warships and Air Force planes.

This American offer immediately threw light on the true reasons for Washington's interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The United States intends to consolidate itsel in the Persian Gulf zone in order to threaten Lebanon, Syria, and other progressive Arab countries, as well as India, which pursues an independent policy. From here in the Persian Gulf zone, the United States also wants to maintain a threat to the southern border of the Soviet Union.

YEPISHEV VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE WITH WEST

PM091620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Imperialism's Ideological Aggression"]

[Text] One of the stern realities of our time is the unprecedented exacerbation of the struggle of ideas in the world. "We are dealing," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "with attempts to organize real information and propaganda intervention against us and to turn radio and television channels into instruments of interference in states' internal affairs and of the execution of subversive acts."

The intensification of imperialism's ideological aggressiveness is the most convincing indication of the class enemies' reaction to the growth of the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the world and mankind's craving for socialism. Hence their hatred for socialism and their desire to discredit out ideology and blacken our social system.

The U.S. President has openly proclaimed a "crusade" against communism and set himself the goal of destroying Marxism-Leninism. And there is particular emphasis on undermining the Soviet people's spiritual strength, splitting their ideological, moral, and political unity, and thereby weakening real socialism's influence on the course of history.

The ideological enemies do not give up their vain attempts to falsify Marxism-Leninism and belittle its theoretical significance. At the same time they attack Marxism-Leninism, the spiritual aggressors try to insinuate hostile ideas and views into people consciousness and turn them against socialism.

The ideological saboteurs want to disrupt Soviet society's monolithic unity, slander the democratic nature of our political system, and blacken the socialist way of life.

These perfidious goals are pursued by the hypocritical campaign of the "struggle for human rights" which the U.S. ruling circles have been pursuing for some years now. Dozens of anti-Soviet organizations have appeared in the West and proclaimed as their primary task the "struggle for individual freedom in the USSR." They would not be worthy of attention in themselves were it not for the fact that the ruling circles of certain capitalist states and certain special services are behind them. Soviet people have angrily condemned the uninvited "defenders of rights" and demanded the decisive ending of their criminal activity. The far-reaching aims which our ideological opponents set themselves are indicated particularly clearly by the attempts to eliminate socialism in Poland, to detach it from the community of fraternal countries, and use it as an example to prove the supposed "inevitability of a crisis of socialism."

The subversive actions of socialism's enemies are also aimed at compromising the CPSU's nationalities policy. They are working to kindle nationalism in the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and they want to disunite the peoples and sow hostility and distrust between them. Socialism's enemies operate selectively, taking account of changed conditions. Formerly the subversive elements and bourgeois nationalist organizations gambled on the myth of the "backwardness of the peoples" of former outlying districts. Now they have set a course of flirting with the peoples, particularly those of the Baltic, Trans-Caucasian, and Central Asian republics. Fanning nationalist sentiments, Western radio stations persistently stress the "uniqueness" of their culture and customs, the "purity" of their language, and so forth. Alongside the preaching of nationalism, attempts to sow the poisonous seeds of religious fanaticism, and to play on the feelings of believers for subversive purposes are being stepped up.

In the United States, the Soviet Union is proclaimed aloud to be "enemy number one." The tone is set, in whipping up this hostility, by the American administration. The anti-Soviet orgy organized by Washington has acted as a brake on the development of economic, cultural, scientific, and sporting ties between our countries. It is the main reason for the USSR's nonparticipation in the Los Angeles Olympics, for which the U.S. Government bears responsibility. The initiators of the "crusade" will not succeed in achieving their goals. But the attempts to carry over ideological hostility into interstate relations create a dangerous situation which requires an increase in revolutionary vigilance.

Acts of ideological subversion stand out most clearly in the struggle over questions of war and peace. These are the vital issues of the present day. They are inseparable from world social contradictions, from the development of the class struggle in individual countries and regions and in the world as a whole.

Socialism's ideal is peace. We proceed on the basis that peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is possible. This is the aim of all the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of our numerous peace initiatives. A course frankly hostile to the line of strengthening peace and security is pursued by the ruling circles of the United States and NATO.

As soon as the present administration came to power, it stated that "there are things more important than peace." The propaganda of nuclear war in the West became a spiritual means of preparing and unleashing such a war. They try to instill in some people an unjustified optimism as to the possiblity of gaining the upper hand over the USSR, and in others they strive to paralyze the will to resist the militarist plans and to sow a sense of the fatal inevitability of war.

Unconcealed cynicism and juggling with facts can be clearly seen in the speculations of bourgeois propaganda surrounding the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

In this connection, Lenin's words are particularly topical: "If they cannot now march against us with weapons in their hands, they march with the weapons of lies and slander." The "Soviet military threat" thesis was "invented" long ago. But never before has this bugaboo been used as cynically and hypocritically as in the United States today. It is used to intimidate heads of state and government, ministers, members of parliament, and the broad public in order to make them follow willingly in the wake of the U.S. ruling circles' militarist course.

The militarists fear the stepping up of antiwar sentiments and try to deceive the peoples and lull their vigilance. History's lessons teach that the more actively the aggressor is preparing for war, the more loudly he shouts about peace. The ostentatious peacemaking color of the U.S. propaganda fireworks has recently begun to be used very actively. And this is no accident. Washington realizes that you can lose a Presidential election campaign with frank militarist statements. Hence the desire to don the garb of lovers of peace. At the same time, the U.S. President does not tire of repeating: "Peace through strength -- that is not a slogan, it is a fact of life." The mass media, at Washington's command, push the idea of the need for strong-arm pressure on the USSR. "Euromissiles" and MX missiles are presented as a "stimulus" to participation by the USSR in talks. Expatiations on peace and on the U.S. readiness for talks with the USSR are just a propaganda maneuver whereby they are trying to distract attention from the preparations for nuclear war.

The stance of the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO countries with regard to the USSR's countermeasures to the deployment of American missiles in Europe is highly indicative. Ideologists and political and military figures in the West seek to conceal the truth from the peoples and fear a still wider scope of the antiwar and antimissile movement. Trying to "reassure" the public FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner stated not so long ago that the USSR's countermeasures should supposedly "be regarded rather as a psychological maneuver by the Soviet Union." Such statements are intended for an uninformed and gullible people.

Our epoch has been marked by tremendous social changes. These changes are subjected to particularly malicious attacks by the ideologues of imperialism. They try to present them as the result of external interference, as the consequence of "Communist expansion" and "Moscow's subversive activity." It was for precisely these purposes that the U.S. Administration unleashed the campaign of "struggle against international terrorism." This campaign has now escalated to the dimensions of an "ideological war" against those who struggle against or disagree with the policy of diktat and tyranny and who do not accept the system being propagated by Washington. Beneath its false flag attempts are made to accuse the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of supporting "terrorism" and, at the same time, to equate the peoples' struggle for social and national liberation with terrorism.

The United States' spiritual influence on developing states has assumed the nature of information neocolonialism. The organizers of ideological aggression try to make people fear any revolutionary transformations, which are deliberately portrayed by American propaganda as posing a "Soviet and Cuban threat," and extol the United States as the "defender of democracy" and of "the peoples' security." The United States' information and propaganda intervention against the liberated countries has become one of the chief aspects of its military-political expansion. Under cover of the struggle against Marxism-Leninism, the "Soviet and Cuban threat," and "international terrorism," Washington declares that it will stop at nothing to "instill order" in the countries of Central America. That threat found expression in the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. Saber rattling is continuing and could escalate into open intervention at any moment.

The insinuations as regards "Soviet expansion" and "complicity in terrorism" are disseminated in order to falsify Soviet foreign policy and distort and slander the USSR's noble, disinterested assistance to other peoples. At the same time, a "smokescreen" is being created under cover of which the United States could interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

The widening of the scale of imperialism's ideological aggression is shown by the feverish efforts to galvanize the activity of propaganda departments and special services and to build up the material and technical base of subversive centers.

The implementation of spiritual aggression has definitively become a very important direction of state policy in which practically all components of the state apparatus of the United States and its allies are involved.

Special "nerve" centers have been set up to elaborate the strategy and tactics of psychological warfare and are constantly being improved. There are more than 200 of them in the United States alone. They are closely linked with the administration, the CIA, and monopolies. Cadres of professional political experts, Sovietologists, and specialists in ideological subversion are concentrated in them. On behalf of the administration and the special services they study the specific economic, political, and military problems of the socialist countries and young developing states. On the basis of their investigations, theoretical substantiation is provided for hostile propaganda campaigns, and recommendations are prepared in the sphere of subversive activity.

The USIA occupies a special place in the organization of "psychological warfare." As C. Wick, its director, declared, the agency's chief task is to wage a "war of ideas" against the USSR.

In recent years, the U.S. Administration has considerably increased appropriations for subversive ends. In fiscal 1985, it is planned to increase the USIA budget by 28 percent and bring it up to $849 million (in 1984 it is $665.2 million). The USIA has not known such growth in spending in the past 20 years. Approximately $1 billion will be spent in the next 5 years just on building up the technical base of VOA. It is planned to set up new transmitters and retransmitters and modernize or replace existing ones in the "top priority" regions, that is, regions from where broadcasts are beamed to the USSR and other socialist countries. A plan to expand the USIA television network has been approved. It is planned to make it global and to ensure transmissions via communications satellites to all the agency's branches abroad. This is being done in order to enhance the prompt indoctrination of public opinion and the effectiveness of anti-Soviet propaganda in the nonsocialist world. Measures are being taken to expand the inflammatory, hostile activity of a branch of the CIA -- Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, and other Western "radio voices."

J. Buckley, director of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, does not conceal the subversive nature of the activity of the radio centers which he directs -- activity aimed at creating "real chances of a reform of the whole (socialist -- author's note) system." Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Angola, Nicaragua, and El Salvador have become targets of the radio saboteurs' intensive influence.

Not so long ago a "radio bureau" was created on Pakistani territory -- a branch of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe with instructions to promote the creation of a situation favorable to imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs, to "screen" the undeclared war against that country, and to slander the Afghan leadership's policy. A malicious anti-Afghan campaign is now being conducted by over 50 Western radio stations and in the past 5 years the volume of hostile radio broadcasting to the DRA has risen 20 times over and now totals over 60 hours a day.

The Pentagon has impressive potential for carrying out "psychological operations": hundreds of radio stations and dozens of television centers in various parts of the world. Every year it publishes up to 8 million books, brochures, and magazines of anti Soviet, anticommunist content. Special subunits have been created in the U.S. Army to carry out "psychological operations" against the armies and population of other countries both in peacetime and in wartime.

The NATO special organs are carrying out extensive subversive work against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The NATO Committee for Information and Cultural Relations is the headquarters for "psychological warfare" and center for organizing acts of ideological subversion.

Within the framework of imperialism's ideological aggression, propaganda against the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies is constantly being utilized. The enemies of socialism are not abandoning their hopes of weakening the morale of the armed defenders of socialism, paralyzing their will to struggle and introducing alien ideas and views among them. Special emphasis is placed on the falsification of the social nature and historical function of the socialist army and its place in society.

Attempts to cast aspersions on the Communist Party's leading role in the field of military building continued. Despite the true facts, attempts are made to "prove" the existence of a "conflict" between the commanders and engineers on the one hand and the political workers on the other. Malicious stories are disseminated about the Soviet servicemen fulfilling their international duty in Afghanistan; about the Polish Army, which, under the PZPR's leadership has thwarted the sinister plans of international reaction and the internal counterrevolution to destroy the gains of socialism in their country; and about the Cuban internationalist soldiers who are helping several states in the defense of their sovereignty and independence.

Seeking to undermine or weaken the tremendous moral and political authority of our country and its Armed Forces, our ideological opponents are not abandoning their attempts to falsify the history of World War II. This hostile activity has received new impetus in the West in connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. You cannot escape the feeling that some people in the Wes have set themselves the aim of "rewriting" the history of World War II in order to please military circles by "accusing" the Soviet Union of unleashing it, "proving" the Western allies' decisive role in defeating fascist Germany, and distorting the Soviet Army's great liberating mission.

Doing violence to the truth, they are trying to exonerate imperialism of the blame for the suffering, deprivation, and grief which mankind experienced. Something that is indicative in this respect is the noisy propaganda campaign in connection with the 40t anniversary of the landing of the allied troops in Normandy and the opening of the second front in Europe. Attempts to make out that the United States was the sole "savior of civilization," the "creator of victory," and the "liberator of the European peoples'" are as unsound as they are malicious. Behind them lies the desire to justif claims to a "special," "leading" position for the United States in the world to the benefit of Washington's imperial ambitions. The truth is that the USSR's contribution in World War II was decisive and the Soviet-German front was the main front throughout the war.

Our country assesses at its worth the contribution made to the victory by the allies. Soviet people are invariably educated in a spirit of profound respect for the ideals o the anti-Hitler coalition and the countries and peoples which were our allies.

We see a different picture in the West. Millions of people in the United States and other countries do not even know that the USSR and the United States were allies. The campaign to mark the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front not only failed to find a good word for the great Soviet people, who paid such a high price for victory, but, moreover, was pervaded by unfriendly and even openly hostile attacks against the USSR in the spirit of psychological warfare."

The ideological aggression against our country and its friends and the vain attempts by imperialism's apologists to destroy Marxism-Leninism are hopeless and doomed to failure. Marxism-Leninism and true socialism are indivisible. The initiators of the "crusade" will inevitably end up on the garbage heap of history. The guarantee of this is the class tempering of Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen and their education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen are responding to imperialism's ideological aggression by rallying even more closely around Lenin's party, by raising their political awareness and vigilance, and by displaying a high degree of readiness to defend socialist ideals.

WEST'S POSITION AT UN INFORMATION TALKS HIT

LD091415 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 9 TASS -- At the session of the U.N. Committee on Information, which has ended here, young independent states reiterated their demands that the West should put an end to the practice of "information imperialism," that a new, more balanced international information order be established. The participants in the session criticized the stand of imperialist powers which hamper in every way formation of national mass media in Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

Having expressed support for the striving of developing states to work for a more fair information exchange, the socialist countries stated that this exchange should be conducted on the basis of generally recognized norms of international law, respect for sovereignty, non-interference into internal affairs of other states.

Speaking at the session, representative of the USSR Yuriy Kashlev denounced the subversive activity of such Western radio stations as "Liberty," "Free Europe," "Radio Marti," and others. He drew the attention of the participants in the session to Washington's dangerous plans aimed at U.S. ideological expansion with the help of television programmes through communication satellites.

Most of the participants in the session declared against the Reagan administration's attacks on UNESCO, and also attempts of Western representatives to smear the information activity of the United Nations, aimed at attaining disarmament, consolidating peace and international cooperation. Socialist countries proposed that a package of information measures be carried out within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the coming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and formation of the United Nations Organisation.

Because of the obstructionist stand of Western countries, the session of the U.N. Committee on Information failed to elaborate concluding documents for the first time ever during its existence. The decision was taken to hold additional meetings early in September this year.

MEDITERRANEAN MEETING VIEWS MIDEAST DANGERS

LD100928 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 TASS -- A three-day conference of progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries has ended here. The conference discussed questions of turning the region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

Profound concern over the latest aggravation of the international situation, also in the area of the Mediterranean, is expressed in the concluding document, adopted at the conference. The cause of special concern, it is noted in the document, is interference of imperialist and neo-colonialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Sicily, and Israel's aggressive course of expansion in the Middle East, conducted with U.S. support.

The participants in the conference declared for taking practical steps aimed at ensuring disarmament and preventing the threat of a nuclear war, for continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, for a just and durable solution of the Middle East crisis on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the granting of legitimate rights to the Arab people of Palestine.

They firmly denounced Israel's crimes in the occupied Arab lands and expressed solidarit with the struggle of the patriotic forces of Lebanon for preservation of independence an territorial integrity of their country, for liberation of the south of Lebanon from Israeli occupation. The conference stressed the need of putting an early end to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

A decision was taken to hold the next conference of progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries in Tunis in 1986.

GENEVA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 9 TASS -- A regular session of the Committee of Human Rights opened here today. The committee was set up to verify the fulfilment by all signatory states of the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights of their commitments stemming from this document.

The members of the committee -- prominent jurists from 18 countries of the world -- will study at the present session reports on the observance of the covenant presented by Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Chile.

Also to be studied is a second report submitted by the German Democratic Republic on progress reached in the field of the observance of civil and political rights in the GDR during the past five years. The first GDR report on the observance of the covenant has already been discussed by the Committee on Human Rights and given a positive evaluation.

The committee will be in session till July 27.

NATO MEMBERSHIP CALLED COSTLY TO SPAIN

LD061203 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Commentary by observer Yuriy Konstantinov]

[Text] How much does Spain's membership of the NATO bloc cost the country? Many Spaniards are now asking themselves this question and according to the opinion polls most of them are saying that the burden of military expenditure on becoming member number 16 of the Atlantic community is too large and too heavy. Let's look at some of the facts.

In the next 4 years Spain's military expenditure will be $4 billion without taking into account expenditures on the acquisition of 7 U.S. F-18 fighter-bombers. In just 1 year the socialist government spent more on the rearmament of the army than all the centrist cabinets put together. Narciso Serra, the minister of defense, said that his department has become the most important West European client of the U.S. military corporations. For the latter, Spain is a highly advantageous market for the sale of aircraft, helicopters, amphibious tanks, missile installations, electronic war materiel, and other types of military hardware and munitions. Spain can expect even greater expenditure in the future. For example, the decision has been taken to buy the Roland missile system jointly manufactured by France and West Germany at a total cost of $200 million. In the area of the Straits of Gibraltar and the southern coast of Spain they are thinking of installing 500 ground-to-air missiles. The military-industrial consortium Euromissiles Dynamics group decided to grant -- and the Department of Defense Minister Narciso Serra is looking positively at the proposal -- 360 HOT antitank missiles as well as the launch pads for them [sentence as heard]. A contract was signed with the West German Krauss Maffei consortium for the manufacture of 500 tanks with Leopard technology. EFE reports that Spain intends to build nuclear submarines and become the sixth state with a nuclear submarine fleet.

The rearmament of the Spanish Army, for which Washington is actively striving, is linked to the long-term plans to tie Spain even more firmly to the Atlantist military cart, and to drag the country into NATO's military organization with all the consequences deriving from this. This prospect gives rise to profound concern among the Spanish public over the country's security. Why are we arming outselves to the teeth? This question is being posed by the readers of EL PAIS. St Pedro Ramirez writes: How many jobs could be created and how many schools and hospitals could be built with the 552 billion pesetas which the government is thinking of spending on arms this year? This question is a logical one.

Nevertheless, Spain's military expenditure continues to grow and, in contrast, the budgets for social and economic necessities are being reduced. When he spoke in the Cortes during the debate on the military budget Deputy Juan Banderas said: There is no sense in spending enormous sums on arms purchases when unemployment, the most serious of our social problems, has still not been resolved.

ZHUKOV QUESTIONS U.S. INTENTIONS TOWARD USSR

PM091401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "Thanks for the Openness"]

[Text] Our readers probably remember how much ballyhoo was created in the United States by the bellicose statements top military chiefs in the American Navy made at the conference on strategy in the city of Newport.

B. Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the Marine Corps, particularly distinguished himself there. He spoke of the "inevitability" of war with the USSR "in the next 20-30 years" and called on the U.S. Armed Forces to "gain the upper hand in such a conflict." In this connection his confederate, Vice Admiral Lyons, demanded the revision of the so-called War Powers Act according to which the President must obtain the consent of Congress before beginning military operations.

Naturally, such overt pretensions on the part of Pentagon figures alarmed Americans. Concern even began to be shown by those naive people who had taken at face value the solemn words which President R. Reagan had spoken 6 June in the small French town of Pointe du Hoc: "Truly, we would like reconciliation with no one more strongly than with the Soviet Union, so that together we can lessen the danger of war now and forever."

It was natural that at a routine press conference journalists showered the President with questions about his attitude toward the bellicose statements of his generals and admirals. They also asked whether he intends to punish them for such bloodthirsty revelations. No cogent reply was forthcoming. Reagan merely said that he was not familiar with the text of General Trainor's speech.

Then journalists hastened to the Pentagon. There, on 25 June, talkative U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger received representatives of AP, UPI, and REUTERS. Questions were put to him head-on, as the saying goes, and this time the secretary himself was more open. Take this dialogue, worthy of attention:

"Have you had occasion to talk with Lieutenant General Trainor in the past few days?"

"No," the secretary snapped.

"Do you intend to reprimand him or take disciplinary actions for the statement he made recently?"

"To judge from what I have heard, I believe that there are no grounds for this," Weinberger said. "He was addressing a conference on strategic issues in a naval college (in Newport), and we certainly do not want to create the impression that people cannot voice their opinion freely (!) at such forums."

But the correspondents persisted:

"Allow me to ask you abut the opinion of another high-ranking officer, Vice Adm Lyons, who, as far as is known, said recently that the War Powers Act is an obstacle."

"I think," the secretary declared, "that it is quite clear that that was the personal opinion (!) of Vice Adm Lyons..."

"Thus, you do not agree with Vice Adm Lyons?" -- a journalist put the question, still hoping to obtain a pertinent reply.

"At this time I cannot say anything specific about the War Powers Act" the secretary said sullenly, ending the dialogue.

Just think, what striking democracy! Every general has his own "personal opinion," and if the deputy chief of staff speaks of the "inevitability" of nuclear war and asserts that the United States will win that nuclear war, then this, you see, is his private affair in which the secretary does not deem it necessary to interfere!

But this was not an end of the matter. On 28 June President Reagan made a new alluring statement to the effect that he is making every effort to improve relations with the USSR. "Undoubtedly," he declared, "nothing deserves our attention more then the search for ways to organize and strengthen better contacts with the people and Government of the Soviet Union."

As is frequently the case, before the President delivered that speech, journalists were summoned to the White House, and a "high-ranking administration staffer" who, as always, demanded that his name not be mentioned in the press spent a long time persuading them to present R. Reagan's speech to their readers as something exceptionally important.

"He would like to make progress and improve these relations... He would like to develop cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union... We are putting forward a mass of proposals (?) and hope that they will be accepted...," that anonymous person took great pains to say.

But then the same question to which neither the U.S. defense secretary nor even the President himself had been able to give a cogent reply earlier was put point-blank:

"At the very same time as the President is holding out an olive branch," a journalist said, "we observe such things as, for example, the Marine Corps general's speech at the naval college, in which he speaks of the almost inevitable likelihood of a limited (?) war with the Soviet Union, while on the next day we read a report that a Navy admiral is attacking Cuba. If we put ourselves in the other side's shoes, these signals issuing from us surely must produce conflicting impressions, must they not?"

Alas, that "high-ranking administration staffer" also proved incapable of explaining just what is happening at the Pentagon. "In my view, it has already been explained that he was not speaking from a previously prepared text," that "high-ranking" person muttered. Thus, he blabbed, and that is all there is to it?

It is in vain, however, that American journalists make out that they do not understand why the Pentagon's bellicose generals and admirals, who openly and quite uninhibitedly discuss plans for war against the USSR, go unpunished. For the newspapers for which they work have already published a whole number of the President's directives on preparations for war against us, and his "olive branches" are used just to camouflage the nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

Take, for example, the notorious U.S. National Security Council Directive 59, which was adopted back in the fall of 1980 and which since then has been the Pentagon's military-political doctrine. It formulated the U.S. strategic aim with regard to the USSR concisely and clearly: to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system. And the first use of nuclear weapons, the attainment of superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war, and its conclusion on terms advantageous to the United States were proclaimed the means of achieving that aim.

That directive was signed by President Carter, and his successor Reagan has accepted and developed the aggressive aims contained in it, having declared his intention to "write off communism as a sad and unnatural chapter in the history of mankind."

After this will the leaders of the U.S. Administration dare to punish their generals for translating their presidents' guidelines into crude soldier's language?

Let us thank Reagan's generals and admirals for their openness. It reminds us once again how high our vigilance must be in this situation.

DEBATE CONTINUES IN U.S. OVER ABM PROGRAM

PM091450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Sukhoy "Commentator's Column": "Militarism in Space"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of the Air Force has demanded that the U.S. Congress allocate resources for the construction of new one-shot rockets capable of launching large military satellites into space. Thus Washington has taken another step along the "road to nowhere," as many U.S. newspapers call the reckless idea of militarizing space.

Prior to this the U.S. Senate voted to allocate $1.8 billion in fiscal 1985 for the creation of a global ABM system involving space-based elements. In the next 10 years alone, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently reported, at least $50 billion may be spent on scientific research work and the production of space weapons.

The Senate vote was preceded by a dangerous experiment conducted by the Pentagon over the Pacific. An ICBM was intercepted for the first time using a missile launched to a height of over 160 km. Spokesmen for the U.S. military department stated that interceptor missiles of this kind open up "broad potential" for the creation of "multitier space defenses."

If these events are viewed together, it can be seen that everything is developing according to the "rules of the genre" of the Washington "star wars" scriptwriters. The emphasis is being placed deliberately on the "effectiveness of defense" and on "countering the terrible missile threat," and the aim is to intensify the arms race and to try to deliver a first strike from space with impunity. Putting it briefly, people on the banks of the Potomac are trying come what may to present a "nuclear sword" as a "space shield."

Despite the White House's aspirations to militarize space, the discussion in Washington over the ABM system involving space-based elements is not over. The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to cut spending in this area by $400 million and in general has advocated a 1-year moratorium on antisatellite weapons tests. The Senate, too, when discussing the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985, adopted an amendment calling on the administration to begin antisatellite weapons talks with the USSR.

All this demonstrates the doubts and concern that the arms race may be transferred into space. The stance adopted by some congressmen does not disturb the U.S. Administration, however, which is using any pretext in an attempt to avoid taking specific measures to keep space peaceful.

PRAVDIN: SENATE BULGARIA DECISION DISCRIMINATORY

LD091439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The press in Bulgaria and in the other countries of the socialist community is resolutely condemning the U.S. Senate decision concerning taking discriminatory measures restricting trade with Bulgaria on the pretext of its imagined involvement in the attempt upon the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Sergey Pravdin comments on this report:

[Pravdin] The BTA statement stresses that this action is a hostile act against socialist Bulgaria and a new attempt by the Washington administration to discredit its domestic and foreign policy. The Bulgarian leadership, the statement says, views this crude provocation as a part of the crusade against real socialism that the Reagan administration has declared and the course of confrontation in East-West relations that is being implemented, which has led to a dangerous aggravation of the international situation.

The publication of extracts from a secret report compiled by Albano, Italy's deputy chief prosecutor, in the United States and several other Western countries has served as fresh grounds for intensifying the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria, which is inspired by the U.S. CIA, and for the adoption of the so-called trade sanctions against it by the American Senate. The report confirms the version about the imagined involvement of Sergei Antonov, a representative of the Bulgarian civil air service in Rome, in the attempt upon the life of John Paul II that was carried out in May 1981 by the Turkish neofascist Acga -- a version that was concocted within the bowels of the American and Italian special services.

Antonov was arrested on the basis of false so-called additional evidence given by the terrorist, and for more than 1 and 1/2 years he has been languishing in solitary confinement. As a result of this his health has suffered badly. Under pressure from the public, Martella, the judge who is in charge of the investigation, on two occasions was compelled to place him under house arrest, under which Antonov now remains.

No charge has officially been brought against him, although, as I have just said, large extracts from the so-called secret report of Prosecutor Albano have been published in the Western press. The question arises: How is it possible for evidence from this report to get into the newspaper? What channels does it go through? Who decided to divulge it? The answer is obvious: The same forces that were required to organize the notorious Antonov affair with the object of making their own contribution to the policy of confrontation that is being carried out by the Washington administration. There is a second question that arises, as well: Upon what grounds has the American Senate moved so hurriedly to approve sanctions against Bulgaria, accusing it of involvement in terrorism? The criminal law, of the United States, the officials of which -- including the President -- love to hold forth about the imagined observance of human rights in the West, provides that no one can be considered to be a criminal until his guilt has been proved by a court. But there has been no court trial in the case of Antonov. He has not, I repeat, even been charged.

As far as the U.S. discriminatory measures on trade with Bulgaria are concerned, one might recall that the Reagan administration has already resorted more than once to similar sanctions, which are illegal and foolish from the viewpoint of business relations, against the socialist states.

Let me mention, perhaps, just the attempts to frustrate the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorid gas pipeline: Remember how ingloriously these attempts ended. A similar fate awaits the American sanctions against Bulgaria.

As for the prolonged and illegal holding of Antonov under arrest, which imperialist propaganda is using to undermine trust between states and intensify international tension, his arrest is a consequence of open contempt for the norms of justice and international law. It is needed by those forces in the West, primarily those in the United States, that have elevated international terrorism to the status of state policy.

MODERNIZATION OF U.S. BATTLESHIPS NOTED

LD081317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Reagan administration is augmenting the U.S. naval potential in order to carry out fresh interventionist actions against sovereign states.

The command of the Navy has announced that its arsenal will increase in the near future by a gigantic battleship, Missouri, which will be part of the Pacific Ocean fleet. The fleet recently received the battleship New Jersey which used to shell in a barbaric manner peaceful regions of Beirut when it was occupied by U.S. Marines, and earlier still the Vietnamese coast at the time of U.S. aggression against this country.

The Iowa and Wisconsin battleships are also being modernized at present. According to press reports, they are to be equipped with the latest weapons, including cruise missiles.

CHINA STEPPING UP ESPIONAGE ON PRC-SRV BORDER

LD091735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Tension persists on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. The Chinese authorities have stepped up espionage and subversive activities there. They have installed powerful loudspeakers at certain points, through which provocative calls are broadcast to the Vietnamese population urging it to come out against its government. Pamphlets of a similar nature are also being disseminated in border regions. Weapons are being sent to Vietnamese territory in order to set up antigovernment terrorist groups there.

But the Vietnamese people are rebuffing these provocative acts. The movement under the slogan -- "Everything for the northern border regions" -- is gaining popularity. Days of Communist Labor have been held in the country. The funds earned by them have been transferred to the fund for consolidating the republic's defense capacity and helping the population in the northern provinces.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS TOKYO FOR TALKS

LD091431 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 TASS -- Defence Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhang Aiping has come for a visit here.

Speaking at a briefing for representatives of the press, chief of Japan's Defence Agency Yuko Kurihara said that meetings and negotiations with the Chinese defence minister "might become the first step in the development of closer Japanese-Chinese links in the sphere of defences."

As is noted here by local news analysts, the visit of the Chinese defence minister to Tokyo followed his trip to the United States, and what is at issue is military cooperation. The Pentagon stakes on consolidation of military-political links between the United States, Japan, and China, and not the least role in its plans is assigned to South Korea.

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. TOMAHAWKS IN PACIFIC SCORED

Biryukov on Nuclear Threat

LD051538 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 5 Jul 84

["Shock Therapy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Two leading members of the Japanese Cabinet have made unprecedentedly frank statements at the Chamber of Councillors of the Japanese Parliament. Disregarding the clearly stated will of their compatriots and the sentiments of hundreds of millions of people who are preoccupied with averting the threat of nuclear war, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and National Defence Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara came out with frank advocacy of the deployment of first-strike weapons, nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles, at [as received] the U.S. Navy in the Pacific.

The deployment of Tomahawk nuclear missiles by the United States on its naval ships, they claim, is necessary to Japan because they will help to contain "Soviet military might." At the same time both officials admitted that those missiles, deployed by the U.S. Navy, will add to the potential of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. Adding to these statements, a senior official of the Japanese National Defence Agency said that Japan would respond positively to the request recently made by the United States in Honolulu for closer military cooperation.

So as we see, Tokyo has at last decided to cast aside the last shreds of camouflage and openly to demonstrate its solidarity with Washington's course of achieving military superiority and developing a first-strike nuclear capability. The stereotype argument of "containing Soviet military might" cannot conceal the obvious fact that Japan is being gradually turned by the will of its leaders into a U.S. nuclear staging area in the Far East and into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised Washington.

The Japanese, singed by the nuclear flames of Hiroshima and Nagasaki kindled by the United States, have long been treated against "nuclear allergy" by the "shock therapy" of faits accomplis of Japan's involvement in U.S. nuclear strategy. It is common knowledge that the incumbent government has been making particularly hard efforts in this respect. Indeed, it was Prime Minister Nakasone who openly attached priority to the "efficient functioning" of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" over Japan's formally proclaimed "three non-nuclear principles." It was he who said that there seemed to be "no obstacles" to the joint operations of the Japanese Navy and U.S. ships carrying nuclear Tomahawks. It was he who made the scandalous statement reiterating Washington's "right" to use nuclear weapons "according to its own discretion."

Tokyo makes clumsy attempts to justify its attitude by Japan's security interests. However, such dangerous uncontrollable first-strike weapons as Tomahawk missiles, far from adding to security, subvert and destabilise the strategic situation in the deployment area. As the Stockholm-based International Peace Research Institute pointed out in a recent publication, the West-European defences have not at all become stronger after the deployment of Pershing-2's and cruise missiles. Conversely, Western Europe can well become involved in a world war as a result, the publication stressed.

Statements that are being made nowadays by Pentagon spokesmen in the USA bear witness that this contingency should not be ruled out. For instance, as recently as late June U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman said in Newport that the first nuclear strike remained the basis of the U.S. military-strategic doctrine. According to him, he who will shoot first will win. Lieutenant General Bernard Tranor, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, added straightforwardly that a "limited" war with the USSR was inevitable in the lifetime of the present generation and that the United States should make ready to win it.

As we see, the deployment of U.S. Tomahawks in the Far East promises anything but security. Moreover, it sows the seeds of a nuclear conflict.

Abe Remarks Hit

OW071039 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] At a meeting of the House of Councillors' Ad Hoc Committee on Diplomacy and Comprehensive Security, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe said that the deployment of U.S. nuclear-warhead Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Pacific will contribute to Japan's security. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Anatolyev comments as follows:

It appears that the Japanese foreign minister has recently volunteered his services for vindicating the U.S. nuclear strategy.

Only a few days ago, Foreign Minister Abe also said at a Diet session that Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF] could justifiably conduct joint exercises with U.S. naval vessels equipped with nuclear-warhead Tomahawk cruise missiles. He thinks that it is possible to carry out these joint exercises with only Japan's defense in mind.

It is hard to reconcile these remarks with his statements that he respects Japan's nonnuclear status or that he will abide by the three nonnuclear principles.

The equipping of U.S. naval vessels in the Pacific with nuclear weapons will unavoidably result in the appearance of nuclear arms in Japan's territorial waters despite the three nonnuclear principles which govern Japan's diplomacy, will it not? How will it possibly contribute to Japan's security? Such a development will turn Japan into a country where nuclear weapons are located. It will also bring about various other results.

The extensive movement by the Japanese people under the slogan, "Do not bring in Tomahawks," shows that a great number of people in Japan are aware of the danger now being posed before them.

Japan's Foreign Ministry has recently attempted to explain the Japanese Government's position regarding U.S. actions in this connection. According to TOKYO SHIMBUN, the Foreign Ministry noted that Japan views temporary visits to Japan by naval vessels or aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons and their passage through Japan's airspace or territorial waters are all categorized as acts of "bringing in nuclear arms," whereas the United States denies this definition. To resolve this difference of views in a diplomatic way, the Japanese side makes it a rule not to question whether the U.S. naval vessels visiting Japan are carrying nuclear weapons or not, the newspaper said.

Japan's Foreign Ministry thinks that rigid questioning in this regard will harm the relations of trust between Japan and the United States. Frankly speaking, this means that Japan will connive at the introduction of nuclear arms into its land.

Perhaps the Japanese Foreign Ministry and foreign minister are now considering the next step to take, a step to openly approve U.S. introduction of nuclear arms into Japan. A preparation for manipulating public opinion to this end is now already underway.

The Japanese Government and the Liberal Democratic Party have been expediting militarization through military cooperation with the United States. To attain this goal, an ad hoc committee of the Liberal Democratic Party argues that the below 1 per-cent of the GNP framework for military spending, which has been effective since 1976, should be removed.

This is new proof that Japan has been falling onto the dangerous road of militarization.

U.S. TO INVOLVE JAPAN IN SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD041943 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Levchenko writes:

The Reagan administration intends to involve Japan in President Reagan's programme for the militarisation of outer space which envisions, in particular, the development of an anti-missile defence system with space-based components and anti-satellite weapons.

Reporting this fact, the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN stresses, quoting governmental sources, that Washington may ask Japan to join the U.S. efforts to develop space weapons in view of its achievements in electronics and laser technology and also because of the extremely high costs of the development of such systems by any country single-handedly.

To back its demands, it follows from the report of the news agency, Washington intends to exploit the commitments assumed by Japan under an agreement on exchanges in war technology it recently signed with the USA.

This report is fresh proof of the falsity and hypocrisy of the "peaceable" rhetoric with which Washington has of late been so generous. It shows that statements by the White House chief about his commitment to peace and arms control are empty words, the only purpose of which is to reassure on the eve of the Presidential elections the U.S. public, seriously worried by Reagan's militarist course, and thus to improve his chances for reelection. Meanwhile, the administration continues behind the scenes, as before, vigorously to speed up the flywheel of the arms race, spreading it to ever new areas and involving in it its allies and partners.

The KYODO TSUSHIN report helps, in particular, to understand why the Reagan administration gave a negative response to the clear and explicit proposal of the Government of the Soviet Union to the U.S. Government to begin at the level of specially appointed delegations Soviet-American talks on the prevention of the militarisation of outer space. Creating a semblance of readiness for such talks, Washington said that it was willing to hold a meeting in Vienna in September, as the Soviet Union had offered, but immediately set a precondition under which questions of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic armaments should be discussed along with space weapons. That precondition is actually aimed at blocking Soviet-U.S. dialogue because the Soviet stand on this problem is well known to the U.S. Government.

The U.S. press openly points out that this non-constructive attitude of the USA is prompted by the unwillingness of the Reagan administration to jeopardise its militarist programmes, first and foremost the multibillion programme for the arms race in outer space, which has already been given the go-ahead and which offers the military-industrial complex huge profits for decades to come. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL frankly admits, the White House does not want talks on space weapons because they would foil its plans to deploy anti-missile defence systems in space.

The KYODO TSUSHIN report confirms that the Reagan administration, far from planning to curtail the programme to militarise space, conversely intends to speed them up in every way.

ABE VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA AIDS MILITARY PLANS

OW061449 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Abe is scheduled to visit South Korea from 6 July to 9 July. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Anatolyev writes as follows:

Officially, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe's visit to South Korea is to prepare for President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan scheduled for September. In fact, the purpose of his visit is to display the Nakasone cabinet's support for the military clique in Seoul. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Abe's visit to South Korea cannot be viewed separately from the fact that the Reagan administration, the Nakasone administration, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are currently eager to form a new tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

In its recent comments on Foreign Minister Abe's forthcoming visit to South Korea, ASAHI SHIMBUN wrote that Foreign Minister Abe will have to engage in difficult negotiations in South Korea. The Seoul military clique will attempt to make the most of Foreign Minister Abe's visit to South Korea in consolidating its own stands in both the domestic and international arenas.

The Seoul military clique is demanding that Japan transfer advanced technology to it. Needless to say, Japan's transfer of advanced technology to the United States has played no little part in this issue. The most up-to-date technology for production developed in Japan has perhaps only one use in the United States and in South Korea; that is, for carrying out the ruling clique's aggressive plans. As far as the Seoul military clique is concerned, this corrupted clique is in need of Japan's advanced technology to maintain its existence. In this connection, Japan's concessions on the transfer of advanced technology in compliance with the military clique's demands will actually make the Japanese Government an accomplice directly involved in South Korea's outrageous infringement upon people's rights.

High-ranking officials of the Japanese Government have frequently advocated the defense of people's rights. However, it is known to all that they do not mean what they say. In fact, they not only support the unpopular Chon Tu-hwan clique but they also reject the revision of discriminatory laws against the Koreans residing in Japan. The Japanese press reports that the Seoul clique will attempt to demand new concessions from the Japanese side on trade issues during Foreign Minister Abe's visit to South Korea.

It should be recalled that one of the first diplomatic steps taken by Prime Minister Nakasone was to offer unprecedentedly large loans in yen to the Chon Tu-hwan military clique, and the Seoul military clique believes that it is entitled to another large favor this time.

In this connection, the increasingly heavy load of the financial aid to the unpopular clique in South Korea will be gradually shifted onto the shoulders of the Japanese people.

Apparently, the Japanese Government's support for the Chon Tu-hwan clique is coordinate with the actions taken by the U.S. Government. It has become a common practice in rece times that when American high-ranking officials visit Japan, they are sure to visit South Korea too, and sometimes they may visit South Korea first and then Japan. This point is quite obvious from President Reagan's visits to the states in the Far East last year, as well as from Foreign Minister Abe's visit to Seoul this time.

According to news reports, one of the topics for Foreign Minister Abe's talks in Seoul concerns the attitude in dealing with North Korea, as pointed out by UPI. This week th Japanese Government has made efforts to pave the way for reaching an agreement on this issue with the Seoul military clique. In this agreement, it is expected that the policy of avoiding official contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wil be reconfirmed. However, this will certainly cause increasing tension in the Far East.

The issue on developing contacts between South Korea and China which will soon be examined in Seoul is an extremely delicate issue. Though no diplomatic relations exist between China and South Korea, the Japanese Government has recently taken measures to readjust the relations between China and South Korea following in the footsteps of the U.S. Government.

As is known to all, the Reagan administration is attempting to form a four-nation alliance in the Far East by adding China to the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. What should not be overlooked here is the timing that the Japanese Government has chosen to display its support for the Seoul military clique. The Japanese Government seems to have ignored the fact that this is the month for the annual campaign to promote international solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of democracy.

As stated by Soviet leader, General Secretary Chernenko, the forces of imperialism and reactionaryism have been trying to hamper a fair settlement of the Korean question whic is already complicated by adding to the obstacles that stand in the way of such a settl ment.

TOLKUNOV, VOSS GREET DEPARTING JAPANESE ENVOY

LD091912 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 9 TASS -- Chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, Avgust Voss today received Japan's Ambassador Masuo Takashima in connection w his coming departure from the Soviet Union and had a conversation with him.

DRA'S KARMAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

LD091647 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 9 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Moscow from Kabul today for a brief visit.

PRAVDA REJECTS WEST'S CLAIMS OF AFGHAN FAMINE

PM091508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch under the rubric "The Truth Will Out": "'Canards' in the Air"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 5 Jul -- In recent weeks, the West has begun intensively plugging the rumor of a famine in Afghanistan. London took the lead. Francis (Damoza), an expert on food problems who works for the so-called Afghanistan support committee which is well known for its CIA links, made the sensational "revelation" in a BBC broadcast. It is true that the "expert" modestly admitted that he had never been to Afghanistan and was not familiar with the food situation first hand. His conclusions are, so to speak, the fruits of profound reflection in the quiet of his study. But the gutter press simply ignored this detail as "irrelevant."

The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has rebuffed imperialist propaganda's latest slander. Its commentary cites certain facts about the true state of affairs regarding the country's agriculture.

There is no famine in any province in the country, the agency stresses, despite the undeclared war launched by the forces of international reaction against the DRA and despite the economic blockade which certain Western powers are trying to organize around Afghanistan. The bazaars and stores have adequate stocks of food and industrial goods. According to figures from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, 4 million hectares of grain crops and vegetables were sown in the country last year. More than 4 million hectares have been sown this year. Rural workers have received great assistance from the state. Some 112,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers and over 13,000 metric tons of seeds of improved strains of wheat were distributed to peasants. In view of the favorable weather conditions -- winter snow and timely spring rain -- this year's harvest is expected to be 6 percent higher than last year's Afghanistan's gross agricultural output will be in excess of 88 billion afghanis.

"Western propaganda's latest lie is designed to present our country's economic situation to the world public in a distorted light, but it does not stand up to critical examination," the agency notes.

When preparing this report, I visited several Afghan markets. As is well known, the Eastern bazaar is a barometer indicating unerringly a country's true economic situation.

Now, at the height of summer and the peak of the harvest, the Afghan bazaars sparkle with all the colors of the rainbow: Watermelons, melons, pomegranates, grapes, and fresh vegetables are piled up on the market stalls and on the ground. Wheat, pea, and pulse crops are sold by the sackload...

The color and bustle of the Afghan bazaars demonstrate that the country has sufficient foodstuffs, the BAKHTAR commentary notes.

PRAVDA REPORTS PDPA'S INCREASING POPULARITY

PM100856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Working People's Vanguard"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jul -- The day on which they were presented with their PDPA membership cards will remain a memorable one for a group of young workers at the Sheberghen gas fields. A ceremonial meeting at which the young party members were addressed by PDPA veterans was held in one of Sheberghan city's best auditoriums.

The vanguard of the Afghan working people, the PDPA, is strengthening its ties with the masses, expanding its ranks by admitting progressive workers, peasants, and students to the party. In the 6 years since the April revolution, the party's numbers have increased several times over and are now in excess of 115,000 PDPA members and candidate members.

The party's prestige is growing among the broadest strata of working people, which is borne out by the numerous voluntary donations reaching the party coffers. The inhabitants of one of the city's regions presented the Charikar PDPA City Committee with 28,000 Afghans.

SEYCHELLES' RENE, PRESIDIUM EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM060902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President F.A. Rene on the national holiday of the Republic of Seychelles -- Liberation Day. The telegram conveyed to the president and the friendly Seychelles people sincere congratulations and wishes for new successes in the struggle to strengthen national independence and achieve peace and progress. In an answering telegram, President F.A. Rene expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the government and people of the Seychelles and on his own account.

The telegrams expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the Soviet and the Seychelles peoples.

SHULTZ' MALAYSIA VISIT PART OF AGGRESSIVE PLANS

LD091944 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 9 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Kuala Lumpur today.

The Malaysian news agency BERNAMA reports that the main purpose of Shultz's present tour abroad is to discuss military and economic matters with leaders of countries of the Asian-Pacific region. He will take part in an enlarged meeting of foreign ministers of the ASEAN member-countries with the participation of heads of the foreign policy departments of the USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and representatives of the Common Market countries to be held in Jakarta on July 12-13.

The U.S. secretary of state will participate on July 16-17 in a session of the Council of the ANZUS military bloc in Wellington, the bloc which alongside the USA includes Australia and New Zealand.

The present tour of Washington's high-ranking emissary attests to the further efforts of the United States to involve ASEAN countries in its global aggressive plans, to knock together under its auspices an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese alliance in Asia and the Pacific Basin and involve in this alliance South Korea and Japan as well as ASEAN countries.

THAI REJECTION OF TALKS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA HIT

LD072213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] According to a UPI report, the Thai Foreign Ministry has rejected a proposal for talks between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and the six ASEAN states on normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. At the microphone is Vladimir Beloshapko, the foreign affairs journalist:

I remind you, comrades, that the countries of Indochina support the idea of holding such talks. The idea was again upheld at the recent conference in Vietiane of the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean foreign ministers. The sense of this peace initiative is clear and unambiguous. It is proposed that the ASEAN states -- and this region comprises Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, and Brunei, in addition to Thailand -- sit down at the negotiating table to discuss existing problems, and jointly seek the most direct path to a resolution of these problems, so that sound peace, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation can take the place of suspicion and tension in this region.

One might think that such a turn of events could not call forth any serious objections. A shift from confrontation to negotiation would certainly correspond to the accurately understood national interests of all the countries of the region without exception, and would well serve the cause of strengthening peace and security on the continent of Asia as a whole. And yet Thailand rejects this.

What is the reason for such an unconstructive stance? In replying to this question, observers directly point out that very definite external forces stand behind the action of the Thai authorities, forces to which the concerns and problems of the states situated here are alien; forces that are endeavoring to extend into this region a policy aimed at militarization and stoking the hotbeds of political and military confrontation. It is a question, first and foremost, of the United States, which, as everything indicates, is gambling above all on Thailand in the implementation of these dangerous plans.

There is much evidence to support such a conclusion. In the past few months alone, Thailand has been visited by Wolfowitz, an assistant U.S. secretary of state; Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative of the United Nations; and high-ranking Pentagon delegations. All of them have made generous promises of grants of comprehensive aid to Thailand, demanding in exchange unquestioning support for the U.S. course in the region.

Quite recently new batches of U.S. arms arrived in Thailand. And the reopening of certain U.S. bases in that country has not gone unnoticed. We need have no doubt that Secretary of State Shultz, who will be taking part next week in the conference in Jakart of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, will pursue this line as well. In brief, the U.S.-Thai partnership is being strengthened, and its obverse side is Thailand's support for the Pol Pot remnants, provocations on the borders with Laos and Kampuchea, and, finally, unwillingness in Bangkok to begin dialogue with the countries of Indochina.

In this connection, it is appropriate to recall that participation in imperialist adventures has never yet won anybody any laurels. It was the same at the time of the U.S. aggression in Indochina, when Thai territory was turned into a bridgehead for intervention. How all that ended is well known. A repetition of such a policy is a dangerous anachronism for Thailand.

PRK'S CHAN SI TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT IN JULY

LD061518 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS -- Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of this month at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR'S STROUGAL MOSCOW VISIT

Holds Talks With Tikhonov

LD091852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, a meeting took place between Nikolay Aleskandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Lubomire Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, who arrived in Moscow on a working visit.

The results achieved in the development of fraternal relations and the all around cooperations between the Soviet Union and CSSR in the period to date were highly valued in the course of the exchange of views. Comrades Tikhonov and Strougal exchanged information about the fulfilment of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and both countries' preparation of economic and social development programs for the future period. Proceeding from the agreement reached in conversations between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, during their meeting in Moscow in June, practical measures were agreed on for further broadening Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and deepening integration ties in the most important branches of the two countries' national economies.

The most important questions of cooperation in connection with the ongoing coordination of the USSR and CSSR state plans for the period 1986-1990 were examined and principle ways of solving them outlined. Priority directions of the work of both countries' ministries and departments in the sphere of specialization and cooperation of production were defined. Possibilities and prerequisites for even closer interaction between the USSR and CSSR national economic complexes in the immediate future were discussed. The heads of the two countries' governments noted the importance of the decisions made by the economic summit meeting of CEMA countries in Moscow, which are directed at more fully utilizing the potential of the international socialist division of labor and deepening socialist economic integration. They confirmed that both sides will adopt all measures to actively and purposefully implement the adopted decisions.

During the discussion of certain topical international questions, it was noted that in the present complex international situation, the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and participation in the Warsaw Pact reliably guarantee the security and inviolability of the borders of the states of the socialist community.

The sides reaffirmed that the USSR and Czechoslovakia will redouble their efforts aimed at guaranteeing peace and international security, at consistently implementing their constructive peace initiatives, and at energetically resisting the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies with the aim of improving the international situation.

The meeting of heads of government of the USSR and the CSSR took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed their unanimity of views on all issues discussed, as well as the sides' shared striving for further dynamic development and deepening close cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR.

A Soviet-Czechoslovak protocol was signed on the results of the meeting.

A luncheon in honor of the guest was given by the Soviet Government at the Kremlin. On the Soviet side were Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Rusakov; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

At the luncheon, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, speeches were delivered by Comrades Tikhonov and Strougal. The speeches were listened to attentively and greeted with applause.

In the evening, the head of the CSSR Government left the USSR. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Tikhonov and other officials.

Tikhonov, Strougal Speak at Luncheon

LD091614 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- "Today, on the eve of a new five-year-plan period, we can state with confidence that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will expand and deepen more their all-round ties in the coming years. The steady consolidation of our cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries is a vivid manifestation of the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist course of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union," member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has declared. He spoke at a luncheon given in the Kremlin today in honour of member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal, who was on a working visit here.

"The inviolable alliance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, fruitful contacts between the Central Committees of our parties, between their General Secretaries Konstantin Chernenko and Gustav Husak are an earnest of our cohesion and unity. This is a major factor of the consolidation of the socialist community, its positions in the struggle for improving the international situation, for promoting peace and progress," Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out.

Lubomir Strougal in his reply speech highly assessed Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, and stressed that "friendship, cooperation and assistance which you are rendering us in the spirit of internationalist tradition that has linked our states have created firm trust of the Czechoslovak people in the great Soviet Union." "Regrettably," Lubomir Strougal said, "the circumstances compel us not to forget the dark clouds that have gathered on the horizon of Europe and other continents. They have been brought by the winds from the West. It is the governments of the United States and other countries of the North Atlantic bloc which have created this situation...That is why we have wholly backed the decision on deploying tactical-operational complexes on Czechoslovak territory, too, designed to restore military equilibrium and ensure the security of our country and of our allies. The Czechoslovak people know from their own experience whence wars always came, and they fully realise their obligations. This will always be so in the future as well."

Prague Report on Speeches

LD091925 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 9 (CTK) -- The socialist countries strive for the best possible conditions for the further development of the socialist economy, quicker scientific-technological progress and deeper socialist economic integration, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov said here today.

Proposing a toast at a luncheon the Soviet Government gave in honour of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Nikolay Tikhonov appreciated that these questions were discussed at the CMEA economic summit conference in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and confidence.

He voiced the conviction that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will promote their relations in all spheres in the coming years. The constant strengthening of their cooperation and the friendship of their nations are a clear expansion of the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist policy of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The inseparable links to the two communist parties and the fruitful contacts between their central committees and their general secretaries, Konstantian Chernenko and Gustav Husak, are reliable guarantee of their cohesion and unity, which are now the most important factor in the strengthening of the socialist community and its positions in the struggle for improvement of the international situation, for peace and progress, the Soviet premier said.

In his reply, Lubomir Strougal said that the purpose of his short visit to the Soviet Union was to discuss and possibly decide about vitally important questions of the two countries.

The Czechoslovak premier said that he met with his Soviet colleague to discuss cooperation between their countries to set the main directions of the coordination of the 1986-1990 plans and determine development and cooperation in the spirit of the conclusions of the CMEA economic summit conference.

"We have even done more than that, as we gave this cooperation, which is irreplaceable and decisive for Czechoslovakia, concrete contents which guarantee the development of our homeland in the coming years to the end of the 20th century."

Lubomir Strougal highly appreciated the course of the talks which had a comradely character and took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. "At such moments we always realize again the importance ot us of the friendship, cooperation and the aid you grant us in the spirit of the internationalist tradition which has linked our states and gave the Czechoslovak people firm confidence in the great Soviet Union."

Peace, contentedness of nations, and a socialist future are the essence of Czechoslovak and Soviet plans, Lubomir Strougal continued.

"Unfortunately, circumstances force us not to forget the clouds which have piled up over Europe and other continents. They were brought by the Western wind, fed by the present Government of the United States and other NATO countries. They believe erroneously that they can stop the wheel of history by weapons, militarization of international relations and military pressure, upset the military balance and achieve hegemony.

"History proves that such attempts have always failed and unfortunately took a toll of many lives. Therefore, we may not underestimate the forces of imperialism, we must remain vigilant and not be weaker than imperialism," Lubomir Strougal said and added that "this was the reason why we fully supported the decision to deploy operational-tactical systems also on the territory of Czechoslovakia, systems which are to restore military balance and safeguard the security of our country and our allies. The Czechoslovak people know from their historic experience whence wars have always come to us and thus we are aware of our responsibility."

The Czechoslovak premier stressed full support for all Soviet peace proposals and added that Czechoslovakia will exert every effort to defend the principle of political relaxation and peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, as well as the ideas of disarmament.

U.S. SUSPENDS AIRCRAFT SALES TO GREECE

LD091418 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Athens July 9 TASS -- A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy confirmed here that Greece would not receive a squadron of F-5 warplanes it had intended to buy. Earlier the London-based SUNDAY TIMES reported that the U.S. had suspended the shipment of a batch of 15 F-14 aircraft to Greece. The paper said Washington had frozen the delivery of the warplanes to Greece in retaliation for the Papandreou government's special position as regards the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe, which had been in evidence at the last sessions of NATO's steering agencies. The U.S. decision, the paper said, had also been prompted by the Reagan administration's irritation over anti-American statements by spokesmen for the Greek Government, who had condemned U.S. international policy and the U.S. stance on disarmament issues.

Recent pronouncements by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt in a meeting with the Greek ambassador to the United States gave rise to bitter resentment in Greece. Washington's representative in that meeting "instructed" the ambassador how Athens should conduct its affairs and indulged in expressing discontent over Prime Minister Papandreou's recent statements supporting the cause of peace and disarmament and criticizing the U.S. for its position on these issues. Burt said in a threatening tone also that Washington was no longer willing to maintain "friendly relations" with Greece.

In response Greek Government spokesman Muradas said: "Greece is not a U.S. colony. It shapes its policy itself, guided by its national interests".

It is pointed out here that the U.S. "freeze" on aircraft deliveries to Greece and hints made in certain Washington quarters about a possible revision of the question of military credits to Greece constitute another Washington's attempt to exert pressure on the Greek Government through blackmail and intimidation in order to force it into abandoning its independent position.

SENATOR LUGAR PRESSURES DENMARK ON ARMS SPENDING

LD100741 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Copenhagen July 10 TASS -- Richard Lugar, Republican, chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs under the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, demanded in a categorical manner that the NATO allies of the USA increase their military appropriations. He was speaking at a press conference held here by a group of American senators now touring North European countries to discuss questions of "security". The press conference took place immediately after Richard Lugar tried to put pressure on Denmark, stating that Denmark could play a very important role but to make this possible it should contribute its fair share. Lugar and his colleagues said that Denmark was falling short of NATO's demands as regards conventional armaments.

This is not the first time in the past few months that official representatives of Washington, flouting elementary standards of inter-state relations, tried to lecture Denmark and to dictate to it a policy suitable to the White House. Last month U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle criticised Copenhagen for its refusal to contribute to NATO's expenses on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The present statement by Lugar came only a few days after the Danish Government, yielding to pressure from the growing peace movement in the country, agreed to the conclusion of an inter-party agreement on defence, which actually provides for freezing the national military budget despite NATO's recommendation for an annual three-per cent increase of arms spending by NATO countries.

HERNU CALLS FOR JOINT ARMS PRODUCTION WITH U.S.

PM091035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Atlantic Direction"]

[Text] Paris -- During a ceremony at the Dijon military base to hand over the first batch of new Mirage-2000 fighters to French troops, French Defense Minister C. Hernu has called on the United States and West European countries to expand cooperation in the sphere of conventional arms production.

The minister proposed three joint cooperation programs -- the production of a military transport plane, the launching of a spy satellite, and the creation of a new war plane (the latter proposal will be examined at a meeting of French, Spanish, British, and Italian defense ministers to be held 9 July in Madrid. Such programs, according to C. Hernu, must become the "real basis" of a joint European policy in the defense sphere, in the implementation of which France must play a "key role."

Commenting on the defense minister's statement, the newspaper LE MONDE notes in an editorial headed "Omnidirectional Military Cooperation," that this is the first time that France has made such proposals to the United States directly. The impression emerges, LE MONDE writes, that the French, who were formerly "bad students" in the class of military cooperation in West Europe, now intend to assume the role of excellent students in this subject.

Some observers see this proposal as a manifestation of the Atlantic tendency in Paris' foreign policy course. C. Hernu's "initiative" meets better than anything the aspirations of Washington, for whom such cooperation facilitates access to the European market for U.S. weapons (to this end the United States launched a campaign to standardize arms in the North Atlantic bloc). As for France, the joint arms production programs, as representatives of progressive society have repeatedly pointed out, make the country dependent on its partners, primarily Washington, in the military sphere, and threaten to encroach on national sovereignty.

W. EUROPE TO COOPERATE ON BUILDING FIGHTER PLANE

LD100842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] At a meeting in Madrid, the defense ministers of France, Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Spain made a decision in principle to create a new tactical fighter aircraft. It will be developed and jointly produced starting in 1995. The cost of the project is estimated at $15 billion. More than 1,000 aircraft are to be produced. The development of this new fighter aircraft is seen as yet another step on the way of expanding the cooperation between West European countries in the sphere of armaments and strengthening the West European NATO stronghold, which is being supported first and foremost by the FRG and France.

SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD081336 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- A delegation of secretaries of the federations of the Communist Party (Spain) was staying in the Soviet Union on July 2-8 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation studied the experience of organisational and party work of the CPSU.

The delegation was received at the Department of Organisational and Party Work and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Spanish comrades highly praised the achievements of the Soviet people and the activities of the CPSU, and noted that the successes of the U.S.S.R. in both the domestic and international policies were of great help to all democratic forces and all those working to prevent nuclear war and ensure a peaceful future of mankind.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND VISIT DOCUMENTS -- Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) -- A collection of documents and materials about the visit of Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, to the USSR on 20-23 June 1984 has been published. It includes reports on the Soviet-French talks, the meeting of Konstantin Chernenko with Francois Mitterrand, texts of speeches exchanged at the dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace and other materials. The collection has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 6 Jul 84 LD]

FRG TV PROTOCOL -- A working protocol for cooperation in 1984 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and Second West German Television was signed in Moscow today. It is envisaged to further expand the exchange of television material about the life of the peoples of the two countries and to make television programs about major events in the USSR and the FRG. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio; and Stolte, director of Second West German Television. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Jul 84 LD]

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Arrival

LD091542 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport:

Dear listeners, Sheremetyevo International Airport is ready to welcome an important guest from Kuwait: Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, defense minister of this friendly Arab country -- who is accompanied by commanders of the Armed Forces of Kuwait -- on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Our country has had fruitful relations with Kuwait for a long time. Despite the difference in the politicosocial systems of our two countries, these relations have lasted for more than 20 years. The successful development of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations is linked above all with the agreement or proximity of the attitudes of the USSR and Kuwait toward many important international issues, including the basic issues of today, such as the struggle for peace, halting the arms race and the prevention of the settlement of conflicts by force of arms. There is also a certain proximity in the attitudes of our countries vis-a-vis the special problem of achieving a Middle East settlement. The USSR and Kuwait continue to call for the realization of the firm legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to set up their own independent state on the soil of their homeland.

Kuwait's attitude to the issue of bringing back peace and security to the Gulf region should also be highlighted. Kuwait, a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, calls for a halt to the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible and the solving of the conflict through political talks. Kuwait rejects any foreign intervention in the affairs of the region, irrespective of pretext.

A Kuwaiti Air Force aircraft is taxiing toward the airport terminal. Waiting are Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy USSR defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, commanders of the various sections of the Soviet Army and prominent military commanders, ready to welcome the Kuwaiti guests.

Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah alights, and with Nikolay Ogarkov inspects the honor guard. The anthems of the two countries are played. A motorcade with the high-ranking military guests from friendly Kuwait leaves for Moscow, the hero city.

It must be mentioned that the Soviet military newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, reporting on the visit of the Kuwaiti defense minister, points out that Soviet militarists express confidence that the visit will serve the cause of developing bilateral relations.

Further Details

PM101211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, defense minister of the State of Kuwait, arrived in the Soviet Union 9 July on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, where the two countries' state flags had been hoisted, the guest from Kuwait was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included P.S. Akopov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the State of Kuwait, and A.N. al-Jarrah, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the USSR.

An honor guard was drawn up on the airfield, and the two countries' national anthems were played.

Armaments Issue on Agenda

LD090856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 9 Jul (KUNA) -- AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports a Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman as saying: "The Soviet Government welcomes the visit by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah." The spokesman told the newspaper that very important talks will be held during the visit, concentration being placed on bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, and issues concerning armament.

The spokesman said the Soviet Union praises the Kuwaiti role in the political and defensive fields and its distinguished role in the region because of its balanced policy.

In reply to a press question, he added the Soviet Union is ready to study all requests concerning arming Kuwait with various arms, missiles, and other modern arms.

In reply to a question about threats to which the Gulf region is exposed, he said the Soviet Union is standing by countries of the region against any external aggression and will not allow any intervention by imperialist countries. He added that the Iran-Iraq war issue, especially problems facing oil tankers, will be at the forefront of talks because of Kuwaiti stances which could play a positive role in containing and stopping the Iraq-Iran war.

It is expected the first round of official talks will begin at 4:00 p.m.; in the evening the USSR defense minister will hold a dinner in honor of Shaykh Salim and the accompanying delegation. It is expected Shaykh Salim, who ends his tour on 27 July, will next visit Budapest at the official invitation of Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege.

Meeting With Ustinov, Others

LD091623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today received Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

A conversation on questions of mutual interest was held. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov and Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah also exchanged opinions on the international situation, in particular on the situation in the Near East.

Taking part in the conversation were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, USSR deputy minister of defense; Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense; and also Akopov, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, and Al-Jarrah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov gave a luncheon in honor of the Kuwaiti minister of defense.

KUNA Report

LD091409 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1352 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, 9 Jul (KUNA) -- The first round of official talks between Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, and his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Salim as-Sabah commenced here today.

The talks primarily dealt with the tense situation in the Middle East, especially the Arabian Gulf region; the threats against the region from external powers; and measures that can lead to releasing the tension there.

It is also expected that today's talks partly included the issue of supplying the Kuwaiti Armed Forces with modern Soviet weapons in order to consolidate the Kuwaiti Army's defensive powers regarding the threats sgainst the region.

The following took part in the talks on the Soviet side: Marshal Ustinov; defense minister; Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; chief marshal of aviation Pavel Kutakhov, commander of the Air Forces and deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral Gorshkov, deputy defense minister; Admiral Nikolay Amelko, deputy chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff; and Mikhail Sergeychik, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

On the Kuwaiti side the following took part in the talks in addition to Defense MInister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah: (Faysal ad-Dawudi), assistant Defense Ministry under secretary for equipment, requirements, and finance; Brigadier General ('Abd al-Aziz as-Sayiq), assistant for technical affairs at the Kuwaiti Armed Forces General S-aff; and Air Colonel (Fahd al-Amir), commander of 'Ali as-Salim Airbase.

Another round of talks between the two sides is expected to take place tomorrow in order to complete talks on some aspects of the issues discussed today.

As-Sabah on Weapons Offer

LD092142 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text2 Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has informed KUNA that the Soviet leadership is willing to consider all of Kuwait's requests for various types of weapons.

The Kuwaiti defense minister made the remark following the conclusion of the first round of official talks with the Soviet side led by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov at the Soviet Defense Ministry headquarters.

He emphasized that during the talks, bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them were discussed. He said the Soviet leadership understands Kuwait's foreign policy at the international, regional, and Arab levels, its nonalignment, and its constant call for world peace in general and peace in the Arab East and the Middle East in particular.

More on Weapons

LD100927 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0843 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, 10 Jul (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti defense minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah will confer here today with senior officials of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations to complete the first round of his talks with the Soviet officials, which began yesterday.

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, who arrived here yesterday leading a large military delegation, has conferred with his Soviet opposite number, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, who confirmed to him that the Soviet leadership is happy to satisfy all Kuwait's needs for various weapons.

At the end of his talks, Shaykh Salim said that both sides agreed that a senior Soviet delegation will be sent to Kuwait at a later date for further liaison on the military matters agreed on between the two sides during this visit.

In the first round of the talks, the Kuwaiti and Soviet sides discussed bilateral relatons, the current situation in the Arabian Gulf region in light of the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Lebanon.

The Kuwaiti defense minister confirmed that the Soviet side supported all steps which could lead to halting the Iraq-Iran war, and to the region avoiding any foreign intervention because the GCC countries are able to protect their own interests and peoples. The Soviet side also expressed its support for the Arab views on ending the extraordinary situation in the Arab region, leaving Lebanon for its sons to solve their problems on their own.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS reports that Shaykh Salim said that three joint Soviet-Kuwaiti technical committees have been formed and will commence their meetings today. The committees specialize in aviation and surface weapons.

It added that these committees will investigate the needs of Kuwait for advanced Soviet arms in these two military fields.

Asked if Moscow will impose specific conditions for supplying Kuwait with advanced weapons, Shakyh Salim stressed that "if these conditions are unfair for us, then we will not accept them, but if they are consistent with the military rules, morals and traditions which bind most countries, then we will take that into consideration."

The United States rejected a Kuwaiti request presented by Shaykh Salim on his visit to Washington for antiaircraft Stinger missiles to help consolidate the Kuwaiti defenses after the deterioration of the situation in the Arab Gulf region.

Shaykh Salim did not specify amounts of money which might be paid for these weapons. He explained that "there is no specification of these amounts as they depend on the volume of weapons needed. This will be determined at the meetings of the two sides' specialized military committees.

AL-ANBA, quoting Shaykh Salim before his Yesterday's departure for Moscow, said that he denied that his visit to the Soviet Union is authorized by the GCC to discuss the possibilities of signing joint Soviet weapons contracts for the forces of the GCC countries.

But he said "Kuwait is a member of the GCC, and what the military delegation will see of weapons which might suit the countries of the region will be taken into consideration for presentation for the remaining countries of the GCC."

Shaykh Salim will visit officers camps in the (Zistril) region, Moscow, to see some of the weapons which could be supplied to Kuwait.

10 Jul Activities

LD100843 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Today Kuwaiti defence minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah Salim as-Sabah visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He arrived on an official visit in the USSR on Monday.

A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

On the same day the guest visited the "Vystrel" higher officers' training courses named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Shaposhnikov. The minister familiarised himself with the training facilities of the courses and the organisation of instruction there.

Kuwaiti Paper Cited

LD091902 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait July 9 TASS — The Soviet Union and Kuwait are linked by firm bonds of cooperation established in the years when Kuwait gained independence, writes the newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

The newspaper stresses that the Soviet Union has never tried to dictate its own terms to Kuwait, has never attached to its relations with the country any plans of establishing regional blocs.

Commenting on the current visit to the USSR by Kuwait's Defence Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, the newspaper stresses its great significance. In the light of the U.S. attempts to put pressure on Kuwait and other Persian Gulf countries, the visit reaffirms Kuwait's determination to continue its independent balanced course, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM writes.

Timoshkin on Ties

LD091827 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Defense Ministry, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah arrived today in Moscow on official visit. In the Soviet capital he will hold talks on questions of interest to both parties, among which multifaceted official relations and equitable and mutually beneficial contacts have been developing for a long time. The exchange of visits between the Soviet Union and Kuwait is becoming a tradition. This proves that the Soviet Union seeks -- on the basis of reciprocity, respect for national rights and interests on the part of both sides -- to develop relations and cooperation with any Arab country regardless of differences in social and political systems and the area concerned.

Therefore the Soviet Union does not lay down any preconditions for the establishment and development of relations with Arab countries, stemming from the firm principles of its policy of respect for the sovereignty and national independence of all states and peoples, large and small.

The most distinguished characteristic of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, which are developing further, is their peaceful course. The ever-expanding political, economic, commercial, scientific and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait are indicative of this. It is worth noting that the Kuwaiti Government and people highly appreciate the Soviet Union's Middle East policy, which provides full support and assistance to the just cause of the Arabs who are obliged to struggle unremittingly against the Israeli aggression, to remove its devastating consequences, and against the ambitions of neo-imperialism and the aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists, which have unlawfully and arbitrarily declared the Gulf area and the entire Middle East as an area of vital interest.

U.S. NUCLEAR FENCE BEING ERECTED AROUND GULF

NC060858 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "A Fence of U.S. Missiles Around the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] As stated some time ago by U.S. Commander Foley, a high-ranking Pentagon official, the deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on ships of the U.S. 7th fleet -- which as we know often patrol the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf -- has now started. He added that it will not be long before the conventional bullets of these missiles are replaced by nuclear warheads. This means that in the not-too-distant future U.S. warships carrying Tomahawk cruise missiles will patrol near Iranian coasts and other Persian Gulf countries.

Even now Washington has aimed its nuclear missile launchers at some Middle and Near Eastern countries. This happened when the United States started deploying its ground-launched cruise missiles on Sicily. What one concludes from Commander Foley's remarks is that all these missiles are not enough for the Pentagon.

The U.S. war ministry intends to (?actually) build a fence of ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles as well as Pershing II's around the Persian Gulf area. Thus, it becomes obvious that arming the U.S. 7th Fleet with Tomahawks is only part of these sinister and dangerous plans. There are many proofs of this.

According to U.S. media, during a recent visit by U.S. Vice President Bush to Pakistan, the deployment of U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles on Pakistani territory was brought up. Observers believe that this wish of Washington will not meet any strong opposition by Pakistan's military regime -- a regime which has, for a long time now, been a devoted executor of U.S. imperialist plans. One also cannot ignore the fact that Washington strategists are very seriously studying the possibility of turning Turkish territory into a launching base for U.S. ground-launched missiles. If we add the fact that the Zionist leaders of Israel are blatantly proposing to Washington to use Israeli territory to deploy Pershing II's and ground-launched cruise missiles, we will easily understand that if these plans materialize then the entire Persial Gulf area and all its littoral states will be within the range and access of first-strike U.S. nuclear equipment and missile installations. Even at a first glance one can see that this strategy of the U.S. imperialists has a flagrant anti-Iranian character.

After all, Reagan, the present owner of the White House, did not abandon the implementation of the adventurist plans of his predecessor, President Carter. You surely remember that the landing of the U.S. forces in the Tabas area took place on Carter's orders and that it was especially Carter who threatened Iran with nuclear bombing.

Is not the publication in NEWSWEEK of the scenario of a possible conflict in the Persian Gulf and the transfer of additional groups of fighters to military bases in this area have been foreseen. Then missile-carrying warships are to patrol the Gulf waters. The final stage of these operations will be inflicting blows of so-called surgical precision on Iranian targets.

While trying to surround Iran with a fence of nuclear missiles both in the sea and on the ground, Washington hopes to be able to compel Iran's leadership, through nuclear blackmail, to make concessions detrimental to Iran's independence and sovereignty.

PUSTOV: U.S. AGGRAVATING GULF TENSION

PM031431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Military-political review by international observer V. Pustov: "Interference Under the Guise of Aid"]

[Text] The reasons for the sharp aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone are obvious. They are the senseless Iran-Iraq bloodletting, which has been continuing for nearly 4 years now, and the United States' constant attempts to use it for its own imperialist, neocolonialist purposes.

Describing the situation which has now formed on the front, Iraqi General M. 'Abd ar-Rashid stated that the front line passes mainly along the state border, but the Iraqi troops are holding certain sectors on Iranian territory, while the Iranian troops hold certain sectors on Iraqi territory. Intensive artillery exchanges are continuing. The Iranian and Iraqi troops frequently attack and counterattack each other.

As the foreign press has already reported, Iraqi aircraft, exploiting their obvious superiority over the Iranian aircraft, have begun to attack -- not without success -- ships in the Persian Gulf entering and leaving Iranian ports, and have also blockaded the Iran's Khark Island with its very large oil port. This has led to a quite sharp reduction in exports of Iranian oil that ensure the influx of foreign currency needed to purchase modern armaments and military equipment abroad. And recently the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH announced that the Iraqi aircraft would not limit themselves to blockading Khark, but would totally destroy it if Iran undertook the big offensive it has long been preparing on the front.

The "decisive" offensive, as Tehran has called it, has been expected for several months now. But so far it has not occurred. Foreign military specialists explain this with a number of reasons. One lies in the intensifying differences and dispute between the top clergy in power, on the one hand, and the military command on the other. The latter, remembering the great losses sustained by the Iranian Army in past offensives, is objecting to sending undertrained, newly recruited adolescents and young volunteers nurtured in religious fanaticism to the front. These disputes, the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes, have already led to the resignation of a number of high-ranking regular Army officers.

However, to judge from foreign press reports, Tehran has not renounced the major offensive, preparation for which is continuing. The most likely sector for the projected thrust through the enemy defense is considered to be the southern sector -- from Basrah port to Al-Qurnah. It is there that up to 300,000, according to some figures, and up to 500,000 Iranian servicemen according to others are concentrated. The aim of the offensive is to cut off the southern region starting at Basrah from the country's capital, Baghdad, and also to cut across the highway joining Basrah and Kuwait from which, Tehran claims, Iraq is receiving material and other aid from the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf.

In the opinion of some Western military analysts, the danger looming over Khark Island and the country's other ports and over Iranian navigation can only prompt Tehran to accelerate the preparation of the offensive operation. All the more so since there is graphic evidence of the Iranian ruling circles' readiness to embark on extreme measures. These include, for instance, attacks by Iranian aircraft on ships bound for the ports of neutral countries. Several Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti tankers have been destroyed or damaged within a short space of time. An even more tense situation, fraught with the threat of other countries becoming involved in the Iran-Iraq conflict, has thus been created in the Persian Gulf region.

Saudi Arabia, as has already been reported, has shot down an Iranian fighter. An emergency session of the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of the countries belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council has been held in Riyadh. The military leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman discussed questions of creating a joint military command and developing a joint strategy. They decided to ensure air cover for tankers and other ships as a means of protecting navigation outside the Iran-Iraq war zone in the northern part of the Persian Gulf.

However, foreign specialists note, these countries as a whole adopt a stance marked by the desire to avoid direct particpation in the hostilities against Iran, which is explained not least by the correlation of forces, which is quite unfavorable to them. True, all six of the above-mentioned countries taken together have 300 combat aircraft, that is far more than Iran. But at the same time they all have small populations. Limited manpower allows them to have only small-scale armed forces which, if they were united, would total only 145,000 men, which cannot be compared with Iran's enormous army. In addition they include many foreign mercenaries, especially from Pakistan. The dominance of U.S. and other military advisers and instructors is also being noted. Nor are these forces anywhere near being independent with regard to armaments, which are purchased abroad, primarily in the United States.

It is this dependence which Washington is seeking to use in order to draw the Arab countries into the Iran-Iraq conflict and to heat the situation in the region to the utmost with a view to implementing its hegemonistic plans. It is operating in several directions. First, the Arab rulers are comprehensively intimidated with "the growth of the military threat" from Iran and with "Islamic revolutionary actions of the Iranian type" in the Arab countries themselves. In other words, it is recommended that they perceive as an enemy not only Iran but also the national-patriotic forces in their own countries and to prepare for reprisals against them.

Then an even more sinister plan is sketched. Its gist and aim are to compel the Arab countries to act in the risky role of U.S. gendarme, paving the way for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. The United States is seeking the expansion and consolidation of its military presence in order, if necessary, to suppress with its own fist any dissidence, and primarily the intensifying anti-Americanism in Saudi Arabia and the Arab principalities of the Persian Gulf.

Conditions would thus be created making it possible to subordinate these countries to U.S. diktat and to turn them into bridgeheads from which it would be possible to threaten the progressive regimes of the entire Near and Middle East and the security of the Soviet Union's southern borders.

The following design is also being nurtured: "teaching a lesson" to the Iranian people for putting an end to the pro-U.S. shah's regime. There is no doubt that some U.S. officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, "would be glad of the opportunity to deliver bomb strikes against targets on Iranian territory."

However, all Washington's attempts to compel the Arab monarchies of the Persian Gulf to become the champions of its adventurist militarist policy have so far failed to produce results. Its hegemonistic course has been compromised too far in the eyes of the peoples of the region. Nor is Washington succeeding in foisting its military tutelage upon the Arab countries. They are afraid of turning to it for military aid. And not only because this aid is hedged around with crushing conditions involving granting the United States military bases on, for instance, Saudi Arabia's territory. An appeal to the United States for aid, the Paris newspaper L'EXPRESS warns, would anger the Arab world. The Arab countries' ruling circles cannot fail to take this into account.

But Washington does not want to consider this. "The Reagan administration," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "is inclining increasingly toward a policy which will most likely lead to the expansion of the Iran-Iraq war. That is a serious mistake... There is no need whatsoever for the United States to undertake armed intervention in this conflict." Nonetheless six U.S. warships, including missile carriers, are now concentrated in the Persian Gulf for such intervention. Even larger forces are in the Indian Ocean, on the approaches to the Gulf, including the aircraft carrier "America" (85 combat aircraft) and other ships and vessels with marines on board. AWACS aircraft patrol the sky over Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington is now examining in earnest the question of increasing the number of its ships in the Persian Gulf region and the possibility "of forming a joint task force of the Marine Corps and U.S. Navy which could be used in emergencies.

The advance command post of the so-called Central Command, to which the Rapid Deployment Forces are subordinated, is located on one of the U.S. ships in the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon is now seeking to move the entire Central Command from Florida to the Near East so that it will be in the immediate vicinity of the region of projected military adventures. However, NEWSWEEK notes with unconcealed annoyance, this is prevented by the fact that "the Arab states which do not want U.S. activity in this region have so far failed to send any invitation."

By its irresponsible, dangerous policy Washington has caused marked embarrassment even among some of its NATO allies, which it would like to involve in its militarist adventures. THE FINANCIAL TIMES reports that "the U.S. Administration is complaining that the Europeans are too reluctant to examine the question of using military force to defend their interests, for instance oil in the Persian Gulf, while the Europeans believe that the United States is embarking on this too lightly, in circumstances when military intervention could be inappropriate or even harmful."

NEWSWEEK, reflecting the opinion of certain influential U.S. circles, concludes that an invasion operation could be effective only if "not only the Americans and Europeans but also Israel take part in it. The "merit" of the latter is considered to be the fact that it does not need to be persuaded. Where others lead, it will follow, as they say..., The Israeli ringleaders are not only openly welcoming the continuation of the Iran-Iraq bloodshed which is distracting the peoples' attention from the aggressive course of Tel Aviv and its patron across the ocean. As Washington's "only and most loyal" ally they are prepared to rush into any military adventure behind it.

When the Israeli premier, Shamir, made it clear that Irael was prepared, under certain conditions, to intervene in the Iran-Iraq conflict, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE asked quite reasonably: "Is Shamir not voicing Reagan's secret designs?" and indeed the venal press across the ocean is mentioning increasingly frequently Israel's "promising role" as the United States' strategic ally in the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean basin. As for Tel Aviv, this "promise" suits it, as, indeed, it is suited by the deployment of U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles on its territory so that these first-strike weapons can be targeted on Arab and other countries in the region. Tel Aviv has stated that this deployment "is possible in principle."

And so the escalation of the U.S. military presence, Washington's course toward armed interference, and the further fuelling of tension -- all this is making the Persian Gulf region still more explosive. The militarist adventures planned by the Pentagon are fraught with fatal consequences for peace and the security of the peoples not only of the Near and Middle East but also those far beyond its confines.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

LD070942 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad July 7 TASS -- A communique released here by Iraq's High Military Command describes continuing hostilities on various sections of the front. Iraqi artillery has shelled Iranian positions and troop concentrations in the operational zone east of the Tigris River. According to the communique, the enemy suffered considerable losses in men and hardware.

Nicosia July 7 TASS -- Iran's news agency IRNA reports that Iranian troops shot down an Iraqi helicopter over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway during combat operations in the past twenty-four hours. More than 50 Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded in the same region. IRNA says that the Iraqi Army suffered losses in the northern section of the front, too.

PACT SIGNED WITH SYRIA ON NEW POWER PLANT

LD030947 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] A contract has been signed here in Moscow on giving Syria assistance in building a new power plant on the Euphrates where three Soviet power units will be installed. A dam is to be put up for the plant. The resulting storage lake will also be used for irrigation purposes. The facility will stand 50 km lower [as heard] the existing hydro-technical complex which plays an important role in Syria's economy and accounts for some 70 percent of the nation's electricity.

KOZOV CONDEMNS U.S. LINKS WITH UNITA'S SAVIMBI

LD050947 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Jonas Savimbi, chieftain of UNITA gangs operating on Angolan soil, have held secret talks in the Republic of South Africa, the Portuguese news agency NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL reported. The talks also involved South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, SELSKAYA ZHIZN commentator Vladimir Kozov said today.

South African racists' close links with their puppet Savimbi, whom they themselves have reared, are nothing new. What is noteworthy is that Ronald Reagan, whose administration has always tried to deny the fact that Washington has long been conniving with the UNITA bandits, has sent a personal envoy for the meeting with their ringleader. They in the White House have now apparently decided that time has come openly to take the UNITA criminals under their patronage and present them as a "real political force" and their atrocities, including murders of peasants, arsons of villages, the destruction of crops and the killing of cattle, as "large-scale military operations" against the Angolan Government.

The intention to "legalize" the terrorists fully meets with American Administration's policy of open cooperation with the South African racists and their hirelings. This cooperation is based on the maintenance of tension in the south of Africa. The tension enables Washington to interfere in the affairs of the region in order to check the process of granting independence to Namibia and put down national liberation movements with the help of the South African racists.

Washington's secret talks with the chieftain of the bandits indicate also another thing -- namely, that UNITA has been able to fund the support of neither the Angolan people nor the international public. The list of UNITA's friends includes only the White House and the apartheid regime which have become the terrorists' accomplices in their crimes against the people of Angola, the commentator stressed.

GHANAIAN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SCENE SURVEYED

PM061358 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch: "Ghana: Difficult Search for Way"]

[Excerpts] Accra -- When, on 31 Octover 1981, Air Force Captain Jerry Rawlings, supported by progressively-minded junior officers and soldiers, ousted President Hilla Limann from power, the new government was confronted with very acute problems which during 18 years of constant shake-ups in the echelons of power has assumed the nature of a national disaster: an empty treasury, foreign debts, and growing inflation. Production of cocoa -- the main export crop -- which in better times provided up to 70 percent of foreign revenue, had been more than halved since 1965.

The aim of our revolution, J. Rawlings declared, is to boost the national economy, combat all kinds of corruption, and grant ordinary workers the right to manage their own country. Workers, peasants, young people, and representatives of the intelligentsia who have joined the "committees for the defense of the revolution" have instituted monitoring of the activity of enterpreneurs and traders and started to uncover instances of corruption.

This has provoked fierce opposition from internal reaction and the Western imperialists who support it.

The first president -- Kwame Nkrumah -- realized full well that the path to genuine independence lies through the creation of national industry and developed agriculture. At the time the republic's enemies accused Nkrumah of a prediction for allegedly "prestige" projects. Now, decades later, it is obvious that all Ghana's most important industrial installations were created under Nkrumah in the first years of independence. These include a major hydroelectric station on the river Volta, the modern port of Tema, and a whole range of enterprises providing the country with essential goods. A number of projects were created with the Soviet Union's assistance -- a refining plant (for gold), a training center for machine builders, a housing construction combine, and so forth were built.

Following the overthrow of Nkrumah these nationally important projects remained unfinished. State enterprises, sold cheaply to private entrepreneurs, gradually declined and mineral extraction once more fell into the hands of foreign monopolies. The British Lonrho company seized the mines and pits in Obuasi, excluding the Ghanaians virtually completely from extracting and controlling exports of oriferous rock to Switzerland.

When Jerry Rawlings' government came to power a Soviet-Ghanaian agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed under which the Soviet side agreed to provide assistance for the completion and commissioning of a number of projects, including the housing construction combine, the training center, the refining plant, and others. These projects will help resolve the problems of housing, training national cadres, and increasing foreign revenue into the state treasury. And in the meantime, seeking the funds necessary to restore the ravaged economy, Ghana has been forced to seek new loans from international banks.

The severe economic situation is being aggravated by the energy crisis caused by the unprecedented drought last year and the drop in the Volta's water level. Accra, which sprawls along the Atlantic coast, is today divided into two equal zones. Electricity is supplied to each of them in turn with an interval of almost 24 hours. By 2000 the sticky tropical night descends on the capital and half the city is plunged into darkness

The sight is unusual. People with flashlights move along the avenues and narrow little streets in the impenetrable moonless night. Some of them hold candles. The braziers on the sidewalks twinkle like glow-worms. Light is supplied every other day not just to residential districts and offices but also to enterprises, which work at only 10-15 percent of their production capacity. The energy crisis has for the time being eclipsed all other problems. The newspapers carry daily reports of the level of water in the reservoir.

We are returning from the town of Akosombo, where there is a station. Nearby the brown waters of the Volta flow sluggishly, and round about stretches the red sun-baked savanna, disfigured by huge black bald patches. These are traces of the recent fires which covered an extensive area.

"We have inherited a multitude of very complex problems from the previous regime," Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional Council of National Defense, said in conversation with your IZVESTIYA correspondent. "The program for the country's economic revival, which has now started to be implemented, envisages increasing agricultural production and developing the mining industry. However, the 1983 harvest was acutely reduced by drought. The fact that the people's efforts are sometimes reduced to nought through reasons which they cannot control undoubtedly has an adverse effect on them.

But we are not losing our optimism and faith is success. This year the rains have already begun in many regions of the country. For each province, a detailed program of agricultural development up till 1986 has been elaborated and service centers for farmers have been created."

Going on to foreign policy problems and assessing Soviet-Ghanaian relations, the head of state noted that the Soviet Union provides Ghana with all-around assistance. We are cooperating fruitfully, he said, concluding the conversation, and I hope that this cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen in the future on the basis of mutual trust and respect.

PRAVDA VIEWS RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURE, ATHEISM

PM090920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Zots under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Atheism and Socialism's Spiritual Culture"]

[Text] Kiev -- A key question for us, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the session of th CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing a New Draft of the Party Program, is th question of forming the new man, the harmoniously developed individual.

When we speak of forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook -- the cementing element of Soviet man's spiritual world -- then we unfailingly also mean its most important component: atheism. Scientific atheism does not merely come down to denying religion. Above all it acts as the dominant element of a philosophical and moral concept that arms man with a knowledge of the objective laws of natural and social development, releases him from private-ownership individualism, forms positive guidelines for his life's activity, and occupies an important place in Soviet society's system of cultural values.

1.

One of the most important services Marx, Engels, and Lenin performed for mankind was that for the first time in history they established and theoretically substantiated the practical task of liberating culture from religion. The point of this demand ultimatel comes down to creating living conditions for man in which he will actually be able to rise to the level of being the true subject of history, become a harmoniously, comprehensively developed individual. The problem of liberating culture from religion is primarily revealed as an urgent need to change people's relationships with nature and with each other. Of course, this primarily presupposes a change in their consciousnes and a qualitatively new level of spiritual development.

It was the religious world outlook that helped to ensure for millenia that the development of society's material, social, and spiritual forces was affected in various forms o alienation, in which man's essence was set aginst itself: The alienated creative power of the individual served enslavement. This tragic period of civilization was not fortuitous, it could not be bypassed because of the immaturity of the material living conditions of societies and social forces themselves. This immaturity was fertile ground for religion.

"The religious reflection of the real world," K. Marx wrote, "can disappear completely only when relations in people's practical daily lives are expressed in transparent and sensible relations between each other and with nature. The system of the social life process, that is, the material process of production, will discard its mystical, murky cover only when it becomes the product of people's free social alliance and is under their conscious, planned control. But for that it is essential to have a specific material foundation for society or a number of specific material conditions of existenc that are the naturally enhanced product of a long, agonizing process of development." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 23, p 90).

People are liberated from religion only to the extent to which they are aware of their own true creative potential and ability to change the world through their own efforts. In his practical activity, man is inevitably persuaded about the objective nature of reality. Man himself also changes in the process of labor, as historical experience bears out. He expands and deepens his knowledge of nature, enriches his internal world, and thus creates not only a material culture, but also a spiritual one. This culture emerges on a specific material basis and reflects the specific degree of development of material existence. Spiritual culture always experiences the determining influence of society's socioeconomic development and is of a specific historical nature.

Ignoring this fact, bourgeois sociologists vainly seek to prove the unvarying nature of the content of spiritual culture, declaring religion to be its source. They go further, completely identifying religion and spiritual culture. These concepts, which absolutize religion's role in the system of spiritual culture despite attempts to lend a scientific ring to them, essentially do not deviate much from traditional theological interpretations.

The falsity of religion as a world outlook in no way gives grounds for excluding it from the history of spiritual culture: At certain stages of mankind, it has not only been the first form for reflecting the real world, but has also served, in K. Marx' words, as a general theory for that world, its encylopedic compendium, its logic, its moral sanction. (see K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 1, p 414)

This approach toward religion makes it possible to conclude that the development of culture is inextricably linked with the process of secularization, that is, people's transition from religiosity to nonreligiosity. The initial basis for the emergence and formation of atheism is empirical knowledge accumulated in the process of people's sociohistorical creativity.

Atheism helps to transform culture from a means of oppressing the masses into the means of their liberation and all-around development, and is thus an essential condition for creating a new culture according with the requirements and goals of the socialist organization of society. "FORMING AND ELEVATING MAN'S SPIRITUAL REQUIREMENTS AND ACTIVELY INFLUENCING THE INDIVIDUAL'S IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND MORAL NATURE IS SOCIALIST CULTURE'S MOST IMPORTANT MISSION," [capitalized passage published in boldface in original] Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed.

2.

Socialist culture is the highest degree of world culture. On the one hand, it fundamentally differs from preceding and current systems of culture by its clear, precise orientation toward the working masses and their vanguard -- the working class -- and by its party spirit, expressed in service to the cause of this class and the cause of communism; on the other hand, relying on the achievements of world civilization, it absorbs all the best and most progressive things that have been and are being created by all peoples.

Today we can say with complete justification that the culture of mature socialism fully serves the formation and improvement of the socialist way of life and implements to the greatest effect its supreme function -- forming the new man. This orientation of the cultural-historical process refutes religion's illusory spiritual values. The scientific materialist world outlook becomes its determining element.

The sociological research carried out in various republics and oblasts in the country convincingly shows its irreversible process of the decline of religion's influence on all strata and groups of the population. Atheist convictions have become very widespread.

All this is evidence of the tremendous influence exerted on working people's consciousness by social and scientific and technical progress, which, under socialism, is accompanied by the assertion of a materialist world outlook on the basis of the improvement of working people's general educational and cultural standard and professional training.

Atheism's transformation into a mass phenomenon of social awareness makes it possible to draw a conclusion of fundamental importance: Under present conditions, there has been a transition from traditional antireligious propaganda toward actual atheist propaganda. This is not a case of the "stark" denial of religion, but of the improvement of the methods of atheist work in the light of Lenin's advice to give the masses "the most diverse material...and to familiarize them with facts from the most diverse fields of life..." (V. I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p. 26) It is case of relying, in the process of the formation of atheist conviction, on the achievements of culture, a broad range of scientific and philosophical knowledge, the principles of communist morality, and the practice of establishing the new daily life.

It is essential to implement in the practice of atheist education the conclusion of social psychology that the mass information and propaganda media -- the press, radio, television, cinema, and others, which make culture accessible to broad strata of the population -- are more effective as a means of asserting than as a means of denying. In other words, changes in man's world outlook take place more rapidly and fully not via direct criticism of antiscientific views and ideas, but via the supplanting and replacement of them by others. With regard to atheist propaganda, that means that through the mass media, we must propagandize philosophical knowledge, natural science, and the humanities more fully, reveal the scientific nature and moral and cultural values of atheism, and at the same time conduct a critique and religious views and customs.

The interconnection and interaction of atheism and culture are dialectic in nature. Scientific atheism acts as one of the preconditions for the development of socialist culture, while the latter promotes the assertion and dissemination of a scientific-materialist world outlook.

In this connection, great importance attaches to an atheist assessment of the culture heritage, monuments of church architecture and painting, and all the spiritual acquisitions of previous generations. Clear-cut class-based criteria in assessing cultural traditions and the history of the people's spiritual life make it possible to separate true values from false ones, to separate what promotes our advance from what hampers it. It must be remembered that there is not only good in the spiritual heritage, traditions, and daily life of each nation. Hence, the task of not preserving what is bad, of liberating ourselves from everything which is obsolete and runs counter to the norms of Soviet communal living.

We must actively counter religious holidays and rituals, which are one of the main "cultural components" in religion, with new Soviet holidays and rituals proceeding from the premise that socialist ritual is a system for the propaganda of our way of life and its spiritual values.

Interesting experience in using socialist ritual has been accumulated in the Ukraine. There, for instance, many villages have long since forgotten patronal festivals. These have been replaced by new festivals: festivals marking people's initiation as kolkhoz members, the first furrow, and the honoring of veterans, and a whole complex of family life rituals. The heightened attention paid to problems of new rituals has helped their widespread dissemination.

In the developed socialist society, new opportunities are opened up for enhancing the effectiveness of scientific atheism work. Under the influence of our reality and the impact of varied mass forms of propaganda, religious faith is being "eroded." In many cases it is now merely a tribute to tradition. Believers' participation in building the new society creates conditions for the destruction of their religious ideas and for stopping them from being reproduced in younger generations.

3.

The problem of the interconnection between culture and religion is a subject of keen ideological struggle. In the overall stream of bourgeois-clerical propaganda's falsifications, religion is presented as the keeper of some kind of eternal spiritual values. Here its hostility toward social and intellectual progress at many stages of history is carefully concealed.

On the threshold of the millenium of the introduction of Christianity to Russia, clerical propaganda is trying to generate interest in religion, which is allegedly the foundation of Russian culture. Christianity is portrayed as the champion of the creation of spiritual cultural values and the spiritual formation of man, including modern man.

Facts showing that only the people act as the true creators of history, including spiritual culture, play an important part in exposing these intrigues. Monuments and architectural information provide evidence that elements of the spiritual culture of Kievian Russia existed even in the pre-Christian period. With the development of society, man's establishment, and his participation in the creation of a "second nature," his spiritual world was also formed, reflecting the amalgam of all social relations. Religion, however, in fanatically repudiating actual reality, has been compelled to rely on cultural achievements.

It is characteristic that the anti-Soviets, acting under the guise of "objective researchers," also align themselves with the bellicose clerics. In particular, a symposium in Rome claimed that "a special religiosity and mystical link with the deity is inherent in the Ukrainian world outlook." Proceeding from such premises, the clerical-nationalist "theorists" concluded that the historical development paths of the Ukraine and Russia were "opposed," and that "socialist ideas are unsuitable for the Ukraine" because the Ukraine's culture is "a fusion of Western counter-reformation and Ukrainian-Byzantine orthodoxy." Similar fabrications are also used in attempts to prove the fundamental role of Islam in the lives of the central Asian peoples and of Catholicism in the establishment and development of the culture of the Baltic republics' population.

In our time, religious ideologists are trying to "rethink" history, to create a semblance of a positive role for religion at all stages of civilization, including the world today. Many bourgeois researchers link the future of spiritual culture entirely with a "religious renaissance" and with "society's liberation from atheism." The thesis of the "loyalty to Christianity as a cultural complex and not as a system of beliefs," which is allegedly widespread among believers in the USSR, serves an apologetic purpose -- attempts to prove that Russian culture is totally dependent on religion and to present atheism as a phenomenon "alien" to the culture of our country's peoples.

The question arises: What is the need for the revival of "Christian culture" and the expatiations on the "innate religiosity" of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples, especially a religiosity of a slavonic nature? The underlying aim of this speculation is obvious: to allege that the world system of socialism which counters capitalism is a historical accident while Christian civilization is fundamental and eternal.

In his work "On the Importance of Bellicose Materialism," Lenin called for a struggle against "the prejudices and deceit that comprise the tools of the church as a political organization..." (Vol 45, p27). Political clericalism as a weapon of the imperialist forces is now being moved into the front lines of confrontation with the ideas of communism, peace, and progress and acts from positions of nationalism. Setting the "Muslim," "Orthodox," "Catholic," "Judaic" and other ways of life against the socialist way of lif is unfailingly linked with membership of a particular nation. The thrust of the clerical concept comes down to alleging that under socialism the "natural" link between the natio and religion is artificially broken and "the religious foundations of culture" are erode Clerics see in the decline of religion the reason for the decline of national culture and human culture in general. However, these attempts are futile. Atheism, by asserting the human in man, elevates him spiritually, acts as the bearer of advanced ideals and culture, and helps the Soviet people to better fulfill their mission as trailblazers of communist creation.

BROMLEY REVIEWS LAST VOLUMES OF 'WORLD HISTORY'

PM051050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Academician Yu. Bromley book review: "Study of World History"]

[Text] The period following the end of World War II is characterized by events of tremendous worldwide historic significance. During that period, the world socialist system was created, imperialism's colonial system collapsed, the international communist, workers, and democratic movements achieved great successes, and the second and third stages of the general crisis of capitalism began. The additional 11th, 12th, and 13th volumes of "World History" written by several prominent Soviet historians, (Footnote) ("World History" [Vsemirnaya Istoriya], Vol 11-13, Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1977-1983), which have just been published, are devoted to the Marxist-Leninist analysis of all these event and the revelation of the historic natural laws of man's ongoing movement along the path of social progress.

These volumes are a continuation of the 10-volume edition of "World History" brought out between 1955 and 1965. This was a study of man's history, starting with his appearance on earth up to the end of World War II. Thus, the publication of volumes 11-13 of "World History" completes the first major Marxist-Leninist study of world history from antiquity to the present day.

The volumes under review cover the period from 1945 through 1970. The creation and development of the world socialist system is the focus of attention of the authors. The first section of each volume is devoted to this topic. The second section studies a rang of questions connected with the national liberation movement of peoples of colonial and dependent countries and with the builidng of new social relations. The third section examines the history of capitalist states and the development of the general crisis of capitalism. All these very important components of world history are illuminated in the books in dialectic unity.

The defeat of the most reactionary forces of imperialism during World War II created favorable conditions for the world revolutionary process, particularly the victory of national democratic and socialist revolutions in a number of countries of Europe and Asia, and for the creation of the world socialist system.

The analysis in the volumes of this system's role and place in man's history and in strengthening peace and friendship between peoples is confirmed by the conclusion, reached in the documents of the CEMA economic summit conference on the further growth of the socialist countries' influence in the world arena.

The books convincingly demonstrate that as a new society is built, relations between the socialist countries improve. They become more and more mutually advantageous based on comradely cooperation, ideological unity, and complete respect for the interests, special features, and traditions of each country -- the principles of socialist internationalism. The consistent implementation of these principles has made it possible to achieve high rates of development in all states of the socialist community.

The authors reveal in detail the historic dynamics of the new type of interstate relations typical of the fraternal socialist countries. Throughout the postwar period, these relations have been the most reliable guarantee of preserving peace.

A very important factor in the ongoing development of the socialist community is the socioeconomic and sociopolitical achievements of the land of the soviets. In the period under review, considerable successes were achieved in boosting the people's material well-being and developing the economy, science, culture, and socialist democracy. The society of developed socialism, built by the efforts of generations of Soviet people guided by the Communist Party, is the concrete expression of this. The growth of the role of the Marxist-Leninist party in all spheres of public life is viewed by the authors as an objective natural law typical of all the socialist countries.

In the period covered by the volumes, irreversible changes have occurred on the colonial periphery of imperialism. The books reveal the nature, motivating forces, and results of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolutions and the achievements of the liberated countries. The authors analyze both the internal and external political factors that ensured the success of the national liberation movement.

Considerable attention ispaid to an analysis of the reasons for the further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism and the start of its third stage. "World History" studies the crisis phenomena in the economy of capitalist countries, the intensification of the class struggle, the development of state monopolistic tendencies in the economy, and other spheres of life of capitalist states, and the growth of militarism.

The international workers movement is examined in the context of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the aggravation of its chief contradiction -- between labor and capital. Here, it is convincingly shown that all the efforts of the ruling circles to isolate the working class from the communist parties are not producing results. The international communist movement is the most influential political force today.

The whole postwar period is characterized by acute military-political crises. The particularly menacing international situation was created by the sharp shift to the right in the foreign policy sphere effected by the R. Reagan administration. The analysis of the historic roots of aggressive U.S. imperialism is of undoubted scientific and practical interest.

Substantial space in the work is rightly devoted to international problems. They are examined in the chapters devoted to the history of the major states and in special chapters.

Those who are inciting a new world war are being opposed by a powerful coalition of antiwar forces of the planet and by the movement in defense of peace. The characteristics of this movement at various states of postwar history and the nature of the class and political forces taking part in it -- this topic of scientific and practical importance is also covered by the authors.

The study of the global problems of the postwar period is a complex task. The volumes of "World History" which have just been published make it possible to conclude that Soviet historians are resolving it successfully.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE PARTY SCHOOL

AU051415 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 29 June ceremony of presenting the October Revolution Order to the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- passages in all capitals published in boldface in original]

[Text] Estemmed comrades: This is a memorable day for the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: In recognition of the great services in training party and administrative cadres, the school is to be presented with the October Revolution Order.

Allow me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, to warmly congratulate all school lecturers and associates, students and graduates on this high, well deserved state award!

Our party school, with its good biography and traditions, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has become an important and multitype educational establishment. It makes a tremendous contribution to the consolidation of the cadre potential in the republic's party organization. In the postwar period, 22,000 Communists have graduated from it. Your school collective is undoubtedly greatly responsible for the fact that half of all obkom secretaries in the republic, almost two-thirds of gorkom and raykom secretaries, nearly half of gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, and many other functionaries in party, administrative, and Komsomol bodies, in the press, television, and radio possess party and political education. Also important is the fact that nearly 25,000 leading party and administrative functionaries in the Ukraine and Moldavia have been trained anew at the inter-republic courses for improving qualifications, which have existed at the school since 1967.

Also gratifying is the fact that the school's teaching staff has been engaged in scientific research. The school teachers and students take an active part in the republic's public and political life and give substantial assistance to party committees in the field.

The school's business-like and creative cooperation with party committees will undoubtedly further tighten and develop!

The prestige of the school is being created by the efforts of the entire collective, by the purposeful work performed by the rectorate, party and public organizations. Highly respected among the students and party aktivs are Professors V.L. Vasilenko, G.M. Multykh, A.A. Ruban, V.S. Pazenok, V.I. Senchenko, Senior Lecturers V.S. Korol, F. Ya. Kovyazin, V. Ye. Omelchuk, G.N. Oleynbichenko, and many others.

Comrade V.V. Scherbitskiy expressed heartfelt acknowledgement to all comrades who were and are now fruitfully working in the Higher Party School, having dedicated themselves to the noble mission of training party cadres.

Loyal to Lenin's legacy, he pointed out, our party also teaches us on festive days to concentrate our attention on what has to be done and how in order to advance without fail and to invariably achieve more. Each stage in the historical development brings forward topical tasks without precedence in the past. The party which spearheads and guides the struggle waged by the masses, as well as its cadres, as V.I. Lenin taught, are challenged to closely observe life with its topical problems, to thoroughly analyze and generalize new phenomena and processes in social and historical practice, to consider why life has taken this course and not another, and, in accordance with that, to carry out a serious and purposeful work.

OUR CURRENT AND LONG-TERM TASKS HAVE BEEN CLEARLY DETERMINED BY THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE SUCCESSIVE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS, AND BY THE SPEECHES DELIVERED BY COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN. The essence of these tasks is to systematically and thoroughly improve developed socialism, encompassing with improvements the economic basis, the ideological superstructure, and the spiritual life of society.

Above all, the specific point is to further raise the effectiveness of the economy, which is basic for the steady growth of the people's prosperity and of our state's potential. For this purpose, we must be systematic and persistent in intensifying communal production and in further raising labor productivity and production quality. Above all, this can be attained by renewing and fully utilizing fixed assets, by widely applying scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience, by improving management and tightening discipline, and by encouraging the initiative and creativity of the masses.

Moreover, the point is to tighten the link between sociopolitical and spiritual progress on the one hand, and progress in the economic sphere on the other, to enhance the social uniformity of our society, to strengthen its democratic foundations, and to internationalize public life in every way.

Last but not least, the point is to shape a new man and his harmoniously developed personality.

To acomplish these tasks, the party has worked out a system of great and interconnected economic, social, ideological, and organizational measures whose objective is to ensure improvements in all fields of our society's life. Naturally enough, the present conditions and the qualitatively new tasks stipulate the increasing leading and directing role of our party and present higher demands on its cadres.

THE LENINIST REQUIREMENT: "BE ABLE TO ADMINISTER, BE ABLE TO CORRECTLY DISTRIBUTE PEOPLE" IS PARTICULARLY VALID TODAY.

Historical experience shows with full convicition: All our successes are to a decisive degree determined by the fact that, in its cadre policy, the party is steadily guided by the tested Leninist principles.

It isnot mere chance that our class adversaries and their assistants -- opportunists and revisionists of all brands -- in their attacks against Marxist-Leninist parties try at any price to discredit the cadre policy pursued by those parties, to deprive them of that powerful lever for the pursuit of the general line and for influencing social development. Of course, this venture is futile.

Our party consistently improves its cadre activity and persistently endeavors to assure a clear and well considered system in this important sphere. Highly important in this respect is the training and improvement of party and administrative cadres in party educational establishments.

From the entire series of tasks confronting your collective -- and you know them perfectly well, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, I would like to particularly single out the PROBLEM OF SHAPING THE QUALITIES OF POLITICAL LEADERS AMONG CADRES.

What makes this task important is the fact that leading activity is nothing more than the implementation of the party line and party decisions. Let us be frank: Because of the lack of political tempering and experience in political guidance, one can still come across such phenomena as a narrow departmental, parochial attitude toward matters, formalism, running the business merely through orders, a passion for superfluous sessions and paper work, and the practice of substituting for administrative and economic bodies.

Unfortunately, leniency toward breaches of party and state discipline, abuses of official statutes for mercenary purposes, manifestations of placidity and complacency, as well as unwholesome reaction to criticism still have not been liquidated everywhere.

Of course, all this fortifies the need to cultivate political awareness among cadres, the awareness of high personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the entrusted sectors, for the accomplishment of tasks set by the party, and the ability, as V.I. Lenin used to say, to learn political lessons from the practical experience of economic construction.

In this connection, it seems to be relevant to emphasize WHAT FEATURES THUS DETERMINE A POLITICAL LEADER.

POINT ONE. It is communist integrity, a sublime moral cast of mind, a strong alloy of theoretical knowledge, deep convictions and practical acts, boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the ideals of communism, and an active position in the struggle for their implementation.

Communist convictions and political maturity are founded on profound mastery of revolutionary theory and on the ability to constantly verify one's acts with Marxism-Leninism. In life, it signifies perfectly mastering the methodology of revolutionary thinking and acting and applying in a creative manner one's theoretical knowledge in analyzing the emerging complex -- and occasionally contradictory -- phenomena, and in the process of working out and adopting decisions. This also signifies the ability to evaluate the results of one's own work in a critical manner and to be resolute in eliminating shortcomings.

Communists build their attitude toward people and toward each other, as well as their moral firmness, honesty, and conscientiousness, on the Leninist ethics of Bolshevism, ethics that imply adherence to principles in everything, the feeling of public duty, sensitivity to the needs of people, and irreconcilability to the breaches of the norms and rules of socialist togetherness. There is no need to prove how necessary high moral qualities are to a modern leader and how harmful is the lack of these qualities.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized that the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party for improving developed socialism depended on the elevated level of the working people's consciousness and activity. This in turn calls for higher standards in the theoretical training of party cadres, in their political and moral culture.

I believe, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that there is no need to explain that this requirement is of fundamental importance for your collective.

POINT TWO. An important feature, highly essential for the activity of party and administrative functionaries, lies in a political attitude toward the evaluation of the phenomena of public life, as well as toward adopted decisions and their implementation.

What does it mean to ensure a political attitude in practice? Above all, this means to be able to settle all questions from party positions, to always see a link between the current and long-term issues, and to evaluate work on the basis of final results.

It is also important to always bear in mind the peculiarities of the moment and of the international situation, to be able to scrutinize and correctly determine the order of priority for confronting tasks as well as the ways to accomplish them, to profoundly interpret the phenomena of life and draw political conclusions from them.

And, of course, each leader must be irreconcilable to everything that is harmful to the interests of the party and people, to any opinions or manifestations that are alien to us.

To cultivate among party cadres a precise political attitude in things both great and small is an important requirement of the present day, a concrete task of the party school.

POINT THREE the businesslike qualities of the political leader -- his competence, education, erudition, broadmindedness, and the ability to accomplish economic and social tasks in a qualified and concrete manner on time -- are more important than ever under the present conditions.

I would like to particularly emphasize the need for shaping a new economic thinking among cadres. The most important component parts of this thinking are creative initiative, socialist enterprise purposefulness, the ability to take reasonable risks, and to secure plan fulfillment under any conditions.

After all, the concrete results of work have always been and remain the main and only criterion in assessing the activity of a leading functionary. The leader is expected to organize the harmonious work of people and to create a propitious moral and psychological climate in the collective.

The businesslike qualities of the functionary also imply mastery in the rich experience accumulated by the party in its organizational and political work. For all these purposes, one also needs a vocation for party and state activity and appropriate professional and psychological qualities.

Unfortunately, party organizations do not always keep this point in mind in handling cadre problems. After all, party work is a sublime art, and can only be entrusted to people in full command of the aforesaid qualities. This is why, in the training process in the party school, more attention is to be paid to the shaping of these people, to their careful polishing.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST, another invariable feature of the political leader is the ability to educate the masses.

As a party ideological fighter, the party, administrative, and Komsomol functionary must be a good pedagogue and psychologist, must possess the power of observation, tact, mastery in persuading people, and the ability to shape their willingness and inner need to actively participate in the construction of a new life. More attention must be paid to these issues in the process of training at school and in improving the cadre qualifications system.

In summing up, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, I would like to emphasize that whereas PARTY LEADERSHIP IS, ABOVE ALL, WORK AMONG PEOPLE ABOVE ALL, all features and qualities of the political leader synthesize and merge in a single thing -- IN THE ABILITY TO ORGANIZE AND GUIDE THE MASSES, TO TEACH THEM, AND TO LEARN FROM THEM. Precisely the live and constant link of leaders with the masses enables party committees not only to know the moods of the people, to comprehend their needs, and to win their confidence and prestige, but to find talented leaders in the midst of the people, to raise them, and to correctly place them in the appropriate sectors of work, keeping in mind their capabilities and dispositions. This is what guarantees success in accomplishing one of the topical tasks -- creating a true reserve for promotions. As is known, particular attention was devoted to this at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party school is called upon to provide its students with the ability to conduct work among cadres systematically, in line with a plan, and on a truly scientific basis; it is called upon to inculcate in them profound awareness that the preparation of reliable replacements is a priority task for the leader.

One should also keep in mind that the Higher Party School is to a certain extent a unique educational establishment. It trains people who already have a higher education, professional life, and leading work experience. Thus, each student has the duty, obligation, and responsible party task to perform well at school.

It is known that for Communists, independent work on the Marxist-Leninist classics, party documents, and scientific publications was and remains the main method of learning. The school is called upon to inculcate in the students the organic need for "consulting Lenin," to provide them with methods for fruitful independent work.

As was noted yesterday during the conversation in the rectorate and the party committee, school training is also invaluable from the point of view of self-education, of raising one's cultural standards. After all, it provides the unique opportunity to view the cultural wealth of our republic's capital city -- its numerous museums, theaters, lecture centers, exhibitions and art collectives. Undoubtedly, your university of culture performs useful work in this direction.

In a word, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, you have been provided with all conditions for excellent training and all-round development, and what matters is to take full and, as they say, sensible advantage of these conditions.

In connection with the next, 27th CPSU Congress, and the impending congress discussion on the new draft party program, the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee initiated the task of significantly invigorating the party's collective thought. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized: "THEORY ENRICHED WITH NEW EXPERIENCE, AND EXPERIENCE CREATIVELY INTERPRETED IN THE LIGHT OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY -- THIS IS WHAT WAS AND IS CONSTITUTING AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF STRENGTH FOR OUR PARTY."

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo is confident that the social scientists of the Higher Party School will contribute their share in the accomplishment of this important task. Along with the Institute of the History of the Party -- a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, the Higher Party School is expected to properly coordinate the efforts of the republic's social scientists in the treatment of many topical problems, primarily those concerning party building and ideological work.

The school possesses great potential to accomplish these tasks and to train cadres on a sound theoretical basis, taking into account new requirements presented to the party leadership. What I have in mind is not only qualified teaching personnel, but also experienced students more actively engaged in working out concrete recommendations for party committees.

IN THE HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL, LITERALLY EVERYTHING -- all facts of life and work -- SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO SHAPING THE QUALITIES OF A NEW TYPE OF POLITICAL WORKER.

Above all, I have in mind a clear and well-considered system of training and education. This is important not only to ensure the necessary rhythm and high quality of training, but to also enable the graduates to transfer the living models of harmonious work at school to the sphere of their future activity.

And one more thing: Every lesson learned at school should be permeated with a creative principle, with the spirit of innovation and quest, ruling out any elements of formalism. This applies to lessons, seminars, and practical training, and also implies the organization of differentiated training, the application of modern technical means and active forms of training, and the expansion of all around relations with other scientific and educational institutions, primarily with the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, which renders great and multifaceted assistance to your collective.

In the training process, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, there are still many things -- and you know it yourselves -- that are far from perfect. To improve this process, the roles of departments as the centers of the entire training, scientific, and educational work should undoubtedly be enhanced.

For students arriving at the school, it is important that they immediately sense that they are, figuratively speaking, in temple of science, in an authentic workshop of political cadres. This sensation should remain with them for life and instill a sense of pride in one's school.

AFTER ALL, IN THE FINAL ACCOUNT, THE ACTIVITY OF THE SCHOOL COLLECTIVE IS EVALUATED BY THE QUALITY OF WORK PERFORMED BY ITS GRADUATES. You must always bear this in mind, and must see to it that graduates from the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee worthily bear this distinction.

Our solemn meeting has coincided with another event in the life of the school: the 34th graduation. The school is about to reinforce party committees, administrative and Komsomol organs, editorial boards in the press, radio, and television with 222 Communists who have obtained their higher education at the school.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the graduates on the completion of their training and wished them great successes in their future work.

In connection with this, he emphasized the following point: Theoretical training offered by the school is good, but for a political leader, it is not sufficient to only have attended a course of lessons. He also needs the school of life, the school of practical work. He will consolidate the necessary qualities and habits in the process of daily practical work, in the midst of the masses, on the basis of applying the knowledge acquired at school in a creative manner.

It should be borne in mind that in the "school of life," there are neither semesters nor vacations. It trains long and examines daily. To act independent, to find the essence of every issue, to find the only correct solution in even the most complicated situation, and then to put it into effect under any conditions and irrespective of all difficulties -- this is what is expected from each of us.

New ideas V.I. Lenin taught, DO NOT CALL FOR THE SIMPLE REPETITION OF FORMULAS AND SLOGANS LEARNED BY HEART; THEY CALL FOR INITIATIVE, THE ELASTICITY OF MIND, INVENTIVENESS, AND INDEPENDENT WORK ON THE ORIGINAL HISTORICAL TASK. One can learn this only in real work, because no book can offer ready solutions for every case.

Following from what has been said, here are some PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS:

In work among cadres, one must carefully consider how the functionary grows, replenishes his knowledge, and acquires practical experience in political and organizational work among people.

This should be fully reflected in mandatory inquiries, references, and writings attesting to the functionary's personal qualities.

At the same time, one should take into account the fact that for some comrades accustomed to acting along the line "it has always been so," accumulated experience, fixed ideas, and habits are a kind of pattern, and they will not run the risk of overstepping them.

But for authentic Communists, life's experience is something like a summit from which one can better see the horizon, more sharply sense new requirements, and more clearly perceive emerging tasks.

In summing up what has been said, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, one can draw the conclusion that THE PARTY FUNCTIONARY, BOTH IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCES AND THE SCHOOL OF LIFE, SHOULD CONSTANTLY AND PERSISTENTLY MASTER THE WEALTH OF POLITICAL CULTURE DEVELOPED AND ACCUMULATED BY OUR LENINIST PARTY, AND SHOULD ACTIVELY CARRY PARTY IDEAS AND POLICY TO THE MASSES.

Our country is accomplishing great and creative tasks. Intensive and creative work is in full swing everywhere in its immense expanses.

THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN IS DRAWING EVER CLOSER TO ITS CONCLUSION, AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT, 27TH CONGRESS OF THE LENINIST PARTY ARE EVER MORE PALPABLE.

LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, WITH THEIR WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS, THE UKRAINE'S PEOPLE ARE DAILY CORROBORATING THEIR BOUNDLESS CONFIDENCE IN THE PARTY OF THE COMMUNISTS, THEIR UNANIMOUS SUPPORT AND APPROVAL FOR THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

This confidence is based on the perfect awareness of the fact that the objective of party policy is to strengthen the economic and defense potential of our state, to raise the prosperity of the Soviet people, and to preserve general peace.

As is known, an economic summit meeting of CEMA member-countries was held recently. It convincingly confirmed the vital need for and effectiveness of their all-round economic links.

At a time when profound controversies are corroding the Western world (the results of the conference of the seven largest countries have once again shown this), the fraternal parties and states expressed the collective will to continue to consolidate their unity and cohesion. A new large step has been made in coordinating economic policy and long-term guidelines have been traced for economic cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

THE STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE, THE RESULTS OF COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO'S TALKS WITH THE LEADER OF THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES AND OTHER STATES, AND HIS REPLIES TO PRAVDA QUESTIONS ARE CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE FRATERNAL STATES HAVE OFFERED THEIR ALTERNATIVE TO THE THREAT OF WAR INTENSIFIED BY THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, PRIMARILY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- THIS IS A CONSISTENT LINE AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND RELAXING INTERNATIONAL TENSION, AND AT MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION AMONG ALL STATES.

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

You are well aware of the present international situation, and you know about the implementation of the plans for economic and social development both in the country as a whole and in our republic. Gratifying is the fact that your efficient collective is, within its powers, also contributing its share in the economic and cultural construction of our people.

The responsible task set by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is: To turn the Higher Party School into a model educational institution. The awarding of the October Revolution Order is evidence that a significant step has been made on this path.

However, the high award is not only acknowledgement of what has already been done. It obligates you to do still more in order to redouble the share of your collective in the training of a reliable reserve of highly qualified cadres of political leaders.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo is confident that this award will stimulate the Communists of the Higher Party School to double and treble their energies, to persist in improving the training and educational process, to deepen scientific research, and to improve the quality of the entire work.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to wish you new great successes in this effort.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE).

SHCHERBITSKIY ON INCREASING WORKER MOTIVATION

PM061521 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Developing Initiative, Increasing Responsibility"]

[Text] The scale and scope of the creative tasks that our country are resolving are enormous. The preparations for the next, 27th congress of our Leninist party are providing powerful acceleration for all of the Soviet people's deeds and aspirations.

At the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that, for Communists, preparations for a congress are a period of comprehension, of summing up what has been achieved, a period of actively consolidating everything positive that we have achieved, self-critically analyzing shortcomings, defining ways of overcoming them, and -- the main thing -- of resolving great new tasks.

The Ukraine's Communists and working people see their lofty patriotic duty in augmenting their contribution to the implementation of the Leninist party's plans and in strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might through their selfless labor.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum have become a specific action program for the republic's party, state, and public organizations in fulfilling the plans and tasks of the current year and of the 5-Year Plan as a whole. A persistent struggle is under way in every labor collective to increase production and output quality, to accelerate scientific and technical progress in every possible way, and to assimilate new capacity as rapidly as possible. Saving material, labor and financial resources and implementing the Energy and Food Programs are among the immediate tasks. In implementing them, party organizations are devoting paramount attention to developing the masses' initiative and labor activeness, on which all our successes decisively depend.

The trade unions are active party aides, reliable bastions of work among the masses, and proponents of party policy. They are a truly great force. In the Ukraine, more than 130,000 primary trade union organizations unite 26 million people -- virtually all working people. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party committees devote daily attention to their activity.

Discussing questions of trade union work at party committee plenums and bureau sessions and reports from Communists working in the trade unions on the fulfillment of party assignments have become the rule in the party organizations' activity. In recent years, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed a report from the Crimea Obkom -- On the Leadership of the Oblast's Trade Union Organizations' Role in Resolving the Tasks of Economic and Social Development -- and has also examined the work of certain of the republic's trade union committees. Talks with leading trade union workers are periodically held at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and at obkoms.

The aim of this work is not only to analyze and direct the activity of trade unions, but also to help them. During preparations for the examination at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee of the question of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council's work, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments comprehensively studied the state of trade union work from top to bottom -- from hundreds of primary organizations to the republic council Presidium. Conferences of the trade union aktiv with the participation of party workers at which almost 3,000 people spoke were held in the republic's cities and rayons.

Needless to say, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments and obkoms took note of the proposals and critical remarks expressed, including those leveled at the leaders of trade union councils and committees, and gave these people practical help. Most obkoms discussed and analyzed the work of trade union councils and committees in the bureau and took specific measures to further improve the work standard of elective trade union organs.

It can be said with confidence that changes for the better have now been noted in the activity of trade union councils and committees. Trade union organizations are striving to more closely link their work both to the resolution of important economic tasks and to daily concrete concern for people and for improving their working, living, and leisure conditions and environment.

The trade unions' active mobilizing role is especially seen in the organization of socialist competition. In recent years, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has taken a number of specific measures to improve its party leadership and to intensify the trade unions' role in this important matter. The responsibility of soviet and economic organs and ministries and departments for its organization has been increased. Socialist competition, in which 22 million working people in the republic participate, has been raised to a qualitatively new level, enriched with effective forms of mutual aid and cooperation, and has given rise to new front-rankers and innovators.

In the current 5-Year Plan, for instance, socialist competition has been of tangible use in accelerating the construction and modernization of metallurgical industry and tractor and agricultural machine building enterprises and of complexes and projects erected with the participation of the CEMA countries, as well as in increasing the production and improving the quality of the basic types of agricultural products and consumer goods.

There is every justification for saying that it was the combative and effective international competition among the labor collectives of the Ukraine, the other fraternal union republics, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia which took part in building the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline that largely promoted the ahead-of-schedule commissioning (6 months ahead of plan) of the section of the pipeline on the republic's territory.

Socialist competition between the working people of the Ukrainian SSR and the country's fraternal republics is growing stronger and constantly being enriched with new facets. Competition agreements have been concluded with the working people of 34 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, more than 450 cities and rayons, and over 2,300 union republic labor collectives.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Organization and Practice of Summing Up the Results of Socialist Competition and Rewarding Its Winners," competition among working people is being aimed at achieving the highest end results and measures are being taken to increase its effectiveness in the struggle to successfully implement the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Party and trade union organizations consider one of their main tasks to be ensuring an all-around broad scope in the competition to fulfill the task set by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum of achieving a 1 percent above-plan labor productivity growth rate and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in output prime cost. Fulfillment of this pledge will make it possible in the republic as a whole to earn an additional R750 million in national income and no less than R400 million in profit. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives have approached the practical achievement of this crucial target in a businesslike and creative way. This is largely due to the trade union committees, which have managed to involve working people in active work to implement the measures outlined.

At the proposal of the Sumi machine builders, random checks are being conducted in the republic on the fulfillment of adopted pledges, in the course of which special attention is devoted to strengthening and developing the production growth rates achieved last year, to making better use of production capacity and equipment, to reducing labor-intensiveness, and to achieving high-quality work indicators.

In the current year, large-scale work has been undertaken with trade union organs' participation to develop counterplanning. Whereas in 1983, 350 industrial enterprises adopted counterplans for the most important indicators, now around 2,900 production collectives are working successfully on the basis of these.

All this has naturally had a positive effect on the results of work in the current year as well. Thus, the volume of industrial output in the republic in the first 5 months increased by 4.7 percent against a plan for the year of 3.1 percent, while labor productivity increased correspondingly by 4.5 and 2.7 percent [as published]. Some 96 percent of the growth in output has been achieved through increased labor productivity. Exactly R1,222 million of output has been sold over and above the plan. Output prime cost in January-April was 0.6 percent below the plan figure and additional savings amounted to R214 million. The plans for commissioning fixed capital, housing, and children's preschool institutions were overfulfilled in the first quarter. Rural workers have increased production and procurement of livestock products, conducted the spring sowing in an organized manner, and have begun work to tend the crops and procurement feed.

Socialist competition gives rise to ever newer patriotic initiatives and undertakings. Their value is now increased many times over by the fact that they correspond in their thrust to the main tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums -- the tasks of struggling to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to achieve high production efficiency and work quality.

Receiving the all-around support of party and trade union organizations, the patriotic initiatives of front-rankers and innovators known throughout the republic and the country -- steelworker G.Ya. Gorban and agricultural machine operator Ye.N. Parubok, both twice Heroes of Socialist Labor; Hero of Socialist Labor construction worker I.D. Ganchev; machine builder P.P. Matveychuk; stockraiser A.F. Fedusenko, and others -- have been continued and developed in thousands of Ukrainian labor collectives.

The republic's trade unions are acting in a businesslike way in disseminating the initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the part of: Muscovites -- "Honor and Glory Through Labor," the people of Kharkov -- "Tasks of the 5-Year Plan Without Increasing Resources," of Zaporozhye -- "Machines to Shoulder Manual Labor," and workers from a village in Cherkassy Oblast in increasing the output of livestock products and in implementing measures to further increase the stability of the production of grain and other agricultural crops.

Active preparations are under way for a glorious jubilee -- the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement. The initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of labor collectives from the coal, metallurgical, and other sectors of the national economy which launched a socialist competition to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for a number of important indicators by that portentous date, was a vivid manifestation of faith in the Stakhanovite traditions.

This patriotic initiative is receiving increasing support in the republic's labor collectives. For instance, miners at the "Oktyabrugol" Association's Kommunist mine have decided to complete the 5-year plan for fuel extraction and to mine an additional 600,000 metric tons of coal by 30 August 1985 and to save R3 million via reductions in prime cost. This year it is planned to bring daily output at faces throughout the mine up to 500 metric tons.

The Stakhanovite vigil will undoubtedly put us in good standing in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and will lay good groundwork for highly efficient work in the next 5-year plan -- the 12th.

In order to successfully implement what has been planned, party and trade union organizations and businessmen are striving to organize truly shock, model work in every shop, department, and team, that is, in the main links of production where the fate of plans and pledges is decided. Moreover, enhancing the role of specialists, especially those of the middle links who are the direct organizers of production, is extremely important For instance, more than 100,000 agronomists work in the republic's agriculture -- on average 9-10 per kolkhoz and sovkhoz. This is a considerable force. But certain leaders ignore specialists' opinions and make incompetent decisions. In theory everyon is in favor of the specialist's work place being in production, but in practice there are often cases when they have to handle red tape -- drawing up various certificates, filling in numerous reports, and so on. These cases are not isolated at enterprises and in construction organizations either. We are striving to decisively put and end to this practice -- and the sooner the better.

It is important that trade union committees and councils are seeking ways of resolving the problems that arise by themselves, without waiting for instructions and recommendations "from above." On the initiative of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Trade Union Council for instance, the oblast's enterprises thoroughly studied and analyzed the organizatior of and incentives for the labor of engineering and technical workers and subsequently defined ways of actively participating in scientific and technical progress.

The Donetsk Oblast Trade Union Council is working actively on the implementation of a comprehensive regional system of introducing advanced experience. There is a widespread movement of technologists and designers -- jointly with foremen, standardsetters, and workers and with the active participation of the trade union organization at the "Novokramatorskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod" production association -- to reduce the labor-intensiveness of production.

Party committees everywhere are helping the trade union organizations make fuller use of the rights vested in them, combat more energetically all instances of economic mismanagement, formalism, or inertia, show daily concern for the development of technological creativity, and comprehensively support the initiative of enthusiasts and skilled workers. After all, each sector and each enterprise has quite a few reserves whose realization can, without any additional material resources, provide considerable growth of output and labor productivity.

The trade union organizations have a vast potential for the strengthening of discipline and the fuller utilization of the law on labor collectives. A considerable amount has already been done in this respect. Praise is deserved by the republican review of the work done by trade union groups and shop trade union organizations to enhance the role of labor collectives in improving organization, strengthening labor discipline, and making thrifty use of all resources. More than 550,000 trade union groups took part in it. The review was of considerable help for the fact that in 1983, the loss of work time in industry and construction fell by almost 25 percent by comparison with the previous year, while 368,000 trade union groups did not report a single violation of labor discipline and public order.

The results of the trade unions' multifaceted work are determined to a significant extent by the degree of active, coordinated, skillful, and creative work done by all their links. We are talking about rendering the activity of trade union committees and all organizations even more purposeful and specific with due consideration for present-day requirements, and teaching the cadres to skillfully single out the main element of work, solve the urgent tasks competently, and mandatorily complete the work they have started. To put it briefly, we are talking about the need to constantly improve the style of trade union work. It is the errors in style and in the selection and education of cadres that are one of the fundamental reasons for the shortcomings in the solution of most important production and social tasks by trade unions and for the omissions in the work to step up the labor and public activity of working people.

It is impossible to tolerate the fact that some trade union committees, instead of engaging in lively organizational work with people, get carried away by numerous and not always properly conceived measures and by time-consuming and verbose sessions. Their officials rarely visit the labor collectives, especially the evening and night shifts, or the workers' hostels. Furthermore, the hustle and bustle of conferences distracts many lower-level workers and trade union activists from their specific work.

And of course, frankly speaking, the "desk-bound" style of work results in the pointless expenditure of much energy. Some trade union committees do not penetrate the essence of the tasks being resolved by their sector in depth, nor do they give objective assistance to local organizations. This is the aspect to which the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee drew the attention of the leaderships of the republic committees of the Trade Unions of Metallurgical Industry Workers (chairman, Comrade A.A. Aleksandrov) and Coal Industry Workers (chairman, V.I. Shevtsov). Inadequate influence is still exerted on the solution of production and social tasks of labor collectives by the republic committees of the Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers and Workers in Geological Prospecting, the republic Council for Tourism and Excursions (their leadership was recently reinforced), and the republic committee of the Cultural Workers' Trade Union.

In their work on the leadership of trade union activity, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms devote special attention to oblast trade union councils and the development of their innovative and creative approach to the work at hand.

For example, the Rovno Oblast Trade Union Council purposefully and persistently undertook the solution of such an important task as raising production standards in the oblast's enterprises and farms. And the results are there to be seen. According to the results of the all-union review of production standards, Rovno Oblast was listed as one of the best in the country.

The development of initiative and the boosting of businesslike efficiency in the work of trade union organs are determined to a decisive extent by the competence and organizational abilities of their leaders and apparatus workers. Over the last 2-3 years, the republic's trade unions have been given serious practical assistance in the selection and education of cadres, and especially in the links exercising direct leadership of primary trade union organizations. One-half of the reelected chairmen and secretaries of oblast trade union committees are under 40 years of age, one-third are women, and the overwhelming majority are specialists in the relevant sectors of the national economy.

Unfortunately, the work of selecting trade union cadres cannot be accomplished without shortcomings. Here and there, people who are incompetent or lack the necessary training and experience of public work are nominated as chairmen or secretaries of city and rayon trade union committees. Not everywhere is proper attention paid to building up a sound reserve of people to be promoted, and at times such a reserve exists only on paper In many oblasts still, only a few women are promoted to leading trade union work, especially in oblast trade union committees.

To improve the trade union organs' work style, develop their initiative, and enhance their businesslike efficiency -- all this is, of course, not a short-lived campaign, but a permanent and daily duty of party committees. Here we strive to work consistently and persistently, helping by words and deeds to enhance the role and prestige of trade unions. However, we still come across instances when party committee secretaries or officials rarely take part in the work of oblast trade union council plenums, sessions of their presidiums, or plenums of oblast sector trade union committees. There are some economic leaders who deem it permissible to absent themselves from trade union meetings although these meetings resolve important questions of the labor collective's production and public life. The party organizations call such leaders to order.

The participation of trade union officials in the activity of party committees, to whose membership many of them are elected, is an important schooling process for them. What is important here is not just to attend the party committee sessions and plenums and fulfill whatever instructions they may issue, but to actively adopt their work style and learn concreteness, businesslike efficiency, principledness, and a political approach to the work at hand as well. It is not surprising that many economic, soviet, and party leaders have emerged from the ranks of trade union officials. The experience of working with people gained within the trade unions serves them sell in their new and responsible work posts.

To put it briefly, we are constantly drawing the attention of primary party organizations and of party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms to work with trade unions. They have sufficient opportunities to intensify party influence. In this work, we strive to avoid petty tutelage and substitution. There is no doubt that this helps enhance the work efficiency and prestige of trade unions.

The republic's labor collectives are working with great enthusiasm and in a good frame of mind on solving the ambitious and complex tasks of the 5-Year Plan's 4th year.

The Ukrainian people, like all Soviet people, are profoundly aware that in today's world situation, acutely exacerbated through the fault of the most revolutionary imperialist circles, and primarily the United States and its allies, it is only conscientious and highly productive labor that can reliably guarantee the further strengthening of our state's international positions and prestige.

With their increasingly new labor accomplishments, the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia reaffirm their unanimous support for and approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and all practical measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to strengthen the fatherland's defense capability and to safeguard universal peace. To develop creative initiative, enhance every working person's responsibility for the results of his work, and channel the efforts of the broad people's masses toward the implementation of the Leninist party's directives -- this is the supreme duty and calling of trade unions.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS STATE AWARD RECIPIENTS

AU031049 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 1

["A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Headquarters" -- PRAVDA UKRAINY headline]

[Text] RATAU -- On 27 June, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met a group of front-ranking production workers distinguished with high state awards.

Having warmly congratulated the award recipients, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy wished them new accomplishments and labor victories. Each of you, he said, is contributing an appreciable share in the pursuit of the party's economic and social policy, in the common achievements of the Soviet people.

During the conversation, it was noted that the republic's working people were working with enthusiasm and in high spirits to accomplish tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Like all Soviet people, the people of the Ukraine corroborate with concrete daily needs their unanimous support for and approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and for the practical measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to consolidate our state's economic and defense potential, to promote prosperity, and to preserve general peace.

Attesting to this are the results of work performed in the current year. The rates of raising industrial production and labor productivity in the republic are exceeding the plan indices. New large production capacities have been put into operation, a great deal is being done to build houses, children's preschool establishments, and other cultural and service facilities. The rural workers, have substantially increased the production and procurement of stockbreeding produce. Crop tilling and feed storing are progressing in a well-organized manner, and preparations for the forthcoming harvest are nearing completion.

The need to further raise the output of crop and stockbreeding produce was emphasized. In this respect, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the personal example of front-ranking workers and innovators, including the comrades present here is highly important. Their achievements convincingly show what great reserves are available, in particular, to raise the stability and productivity of farming.

For the team headed by Ye. N. Parubok, now awarded the Order of Lenin and the second Gold Hammer-and-Sickle Medal, the 500-quintal sugar beet yields have been a norm for many years. In 1983, the team's per-hectare refined sugar yields averaged 64 quintals. And these indexes are being attained almost without the application of manual labor. Th team's labor expenditure and the cost of a quintal of sugar beets are the country's lowest. The experience of this team shows how enormous the possibilities of agriculture are to raise labor productivity, and how ample is the sphere of action for the comprehensive mechanization of labor consuming processes and the application of industrial technologies on a large scale.

The team of P.M. Sukhoruk, now awarded the title of Socialist Labor Hero, under the complex conditions of 1983, raised an average of 558 quintals of sugar beets per hectare in Poltava Oblast.

In the team of Ye. I. Borovik, deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and recipient of a Leninist Komsomol prize, now awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the yields of flax fiber have been the highest in Chernigov Oblast and the republic in recen years.

The state of affairs at many projects would undoubtedly have been much better if all worked as well as A. S. Ivashchenko's and A. Ye. Shapavalov's bridges did at the construction of the unique rolling mill "300" complex in Zhdanov. The two brigade leaders have been awarded the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Renowned for high and stable labor achievements are G. I. Butkevich, truck driver in Cherkassy Oblast; M. I. Kolba, beet grower in Ternopol Oblast; and A. A. Kulik and V. F. Moskalyuk, machine operators in Sumy and Chernovtsy Oblasts, who were among the republic's first to become full holders of the Order of Labor Glory.

During the conversation, the need was indicated for increasing the role of responsibilit of each leader and laborer, particularly in the field of raising production effectiveness, improving the use of material and technical resources, pursuing the strict policy of economy, and hastening the sociocultural revolution in the countryside. It is also important to intensify advisers' assistance and to expand cooperation between rural and industrial labor collectives, because implementation of the Food Program is a matter of nationwide importance.

The award recipients warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high appraisal of their work. This, they said, imposes on each of us the obligation to continue to work conscientiously and creatively, to strive for new and higher indices, and to set an example not only in production, but also in our public and private lives. At the same time, it was emphasized that the awards obligated the innovators to share their experience, mastery, and skills with others, to expand and multiply the ranks of their followers.

Participating in the conversation were the following Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members: A. F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; A. P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; I. A. Mozogovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary; V. A. Sologub, Ukrainian Trade Union Council chairman; as well as Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

UZBEK SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 28 JUNE

LD091107 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] On 28 June, the 10th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation was held in Tashkent.

Usmanknodzhayev, Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Kadyrov, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Salimov, Khudayberdyyev, Golovin, Makhmudova, Umarov and Khaydurov, members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP Bureau, and the members of the republic's Supreme Soviet and government took their places allocated for government members.

Deputy Yusupov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session. The participants respectfully observed a moment of silence in memory of deceased Deputy Mamedkadyrov. The floor was given to Deputy Israelova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission. She informed the session on the proxies of the deputies who were elected after the 9th session of the SSR Supreme Soviet. After having heard the report of the Credentials Commission, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decision approving the proxies of Deputies Kadyrov, Mirsaidov, Rakhimov, Asriyants, Nazrlayev, Gafurdzhanov, Vayekov, Berezikov, Steshenko, Paturyemskiy, Safayev and Numanov, who were elected deputies of the SSR Supreme Soviet in accordance with Article 102 of the Uzbek SSR Constitution.

The [word indistinct] agenda of the session was unanimously approved:

1. On the obligations of the republic's soviets of people's deputies regarding the implementation of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on further improving the work of the Soviets of people's deputies and implementing the assertions and recommendations cited in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

2. On measures for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee outlining the principles of reforms in general education and vocational training.

3. On the report on how Mannafov, deputy of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet fulfills his obligations as a deputy and fulfills the decisions and recommendations of soviets and their organs.

4. On approving the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Salimov, chairman of the SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, read a report at the session on the first item on the agenda regarding the deputies of the republic's soviets of people's deputies concerning the implementation of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on further improving the work of the Soviets of people's deputies and the implementation of suggestions and recommendations cited in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Deputies Rzayev, Steshenko, Alimov, Uzakova, Gasanov, Lokteva, Nazrullayev, Kunisov, Dogonkin, Khudaykulov, and Dzhumanazarov addressed the debate on the first item of the agenda. The session unanimously adopted a decision on obligations of the republic's soviets of people's deputies concerning the implementation of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on further improving the work of soviets of people's deputies and the implementation of suggestions and recommendations cited in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Deputy Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the SSR Council of Ministers, read a report on measures for the implementation of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the principles of reforms in general education and vocational training schools. Deputies Islamov, Rakhimova, Allamuradov, Valiyev, Gusaynova, Pulatov, and Kuchyyev spoke at the debate on the report. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on measures for implementation of a decision of the CPSU Central Committee on principles of reform in general education and vocational training schools.

A group of the SSR Supreme Soviet deputies put a question to Comrade Kurbanov, minister of rural construction, on (?the necessity of expediting) the construction of housing units, school and vocational, educational and [word indistinct] institutions and on not having them utilized in time. A similar question was also put to Comrade Nabiyev, head of Glavtashkentstroy. The session put the questions on the agenda, Comrades Kurbanov and Nabiyev informed the deputies of the measures being taken to achieve the completion of these establishments. The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on this issue. The deputies put questions to Comrade Atadzhanov, head of Soyuzuzbekgazprom, about the insufficient gas supply to the people of Andidzhan city and Andidzhan Oblast, and to Comrade Ilyukhin, minister of housing and municipal services of the Uzbek SSR about the insufficient high quality drinking water supply to the people of Andidzhan city and Andidzhan Oblast, and to Comrade Gavrilov, minister of motor transport of the republic, about the need to improve public transport facilities in Pastdargom Rayon of Samarkand Oblast; the questions were put on the agenda.

The session entrusted to the officials of the ministries and departments that received the questions to inform the SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputies within 1 week on actions and measures taken.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Mannafov on how he has met his obligations as deputy and fulfilled the recommendations of soviets and their organs and then adopted a decision on this issue.

Deputy Khaydarova, secretary of the SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session on the approval of the decrees of the SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session unanimously approved the decisions on the laws and decrees passed by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The 10th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation thereby concluded its work.

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK ENDS IN LVOV

PM051437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In the Light of Party Demands"]

[Text] Lvov, 30 Jun -- A 3-day zonal conference on questions of improving ideological activity in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and subsequent plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives ended here today.

Party and Komsomol workers, leaders of the mass media and ideological institutions, scientists from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Soviet Baltic republics, and political workers from the USSR Armed Forces participated in the conference.

Urgent tasks of ideological work under modern conditions and ways of increasing its effectiveness and improving its forms and methods were discussed. Special attention was devoted to questions of the patriotic and international education of working people, especially young people, and the molding in Soviet people of class intolerance of bourgeois ideology.

The conference participants met with collectives from industrial enterprises and farms and were acquainted with the experience of ideological and political-education work of a number of gorkoms, party raykoms, and primary party organizations in Lvov Oblast.

V.G. Zakharov and V.I. Drugov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, spoke at the conference.

ANTONOV PROMOTES MACHINE BUILDING PROGRESS

PM071953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, under the rubric "Routes of Technical Progress": "Key Element of Intensification"]

[Text] The years of the 11th 5-Year Plan have been marked by the Soviet people's strenuous labor in implementing the strategic task formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress -- the acceleration of the national economy's transfer to an intensive development footing. It is here that the party views the basis for the growth of the national income, the dynamic development of the economy, and the further improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity.

"Special importance at the present stage," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, addressing the workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, "attaches to the retooling of sectors and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and leading experience. That is an urgent requirement of the time, a demand of the era, one might say."

Raising production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical achievements is an objective necessity, a very acute requirement in the present stage of the national economy's development.

One of the main avenues for the intensification of social production is the improvement of production technology in industry, agriculture, transport, and construction -- in brief, wherever highly productive machinery and instruments can promote the most effective utilization of resources: manpower, material, energy, and financial resources.

The role of the quality of machine building output is increasing. Machine builders are on the front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress. They must embody leading scientific and engineering thought in modern machinery, instruments, and manufacturing lines and thus ensure the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of the quality of output produced in the country, and the solution of the most important socioeconomic tasks.

Mindful of Lenin's demand to always look ahead, toward technical progress, the party, at all stages of economic building, has paid great attention to questions of the preferential development of machine building. This major complex of the national economy now has not only a substantial scientific and technical base and production potential, but also experienced scientist and specialist cadres and highly skilled workers and organizers of science and production. The collectives of thousands of machine-building enterprises, scientific research, and experimental design organizations are proving this by the results of their labor, successfully fulfilling targets for the development and production of varied machinery and manufacturing equipment to satisfy the needs of all sectors of the country's economy and, especially, to implement the Food and Energy Programs.

In recent years powerful turbines and generators, nuclear power station reactor control and protection systems, and gas pumping units for main gas pipelines have been created, and production has begun of a new generation of superpowerful electric locomotives, excavators, and a machine assembly for rapid road building. Many types of Soviet metal-cutting tools, a diamond tool, and other items have been highly rated in the USSR and abroad. The technical standard of machinery and instruments is improving, and enterprises' technological potential is expanding.

At the same time, substantial gaps have still not been overcome in the development of machine building and in the production and economic activity of many links. Complaints about the quality of individual types of machinery and equipment are justified, and the transition to the production of new, modern equipment is sometimes conducted intolerably slowly. The volumes of production and the qualitative standard of machine building still do not adequately promote the transition of some sectors to an intensive development footing. The slower pace at which enterprises are being retooled and modernized is having a tangible effect on the results of work.

The goals which the party sets in the sphere of the economy face all ministries and departments with tasks of a magnitude and importance which require a revision of traditional methods, a qualitatively new approach toward questions of creating equipment and updating it, and a sharp improvement in its technical standard and effectiveness. Machine building can only fulfill the role of champion of scientific and technical progress on the condition that it is itself provided with modern equipment and has progressive, resource-saving manufacturing processes. The accelerated automation of machine building production, planning and design work, and management promises a substantial saving. We cannot make do here without the use of computer technology, microprocessors, and robot equipment.

In defining the key problems of the eighties and the prospects for the development of the country's economy, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach paramount importance to further building up the potential of Soviet machine building and augmenting its contribution to the accelerated solution of the urgent problems which the scientific and technical revolution is providing the national economy. That is the aim of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy and the resolution adopted recently by the USSR Council of Ministers on the acceleration of the automation of machine building production on the basis of advanced manufacturing processes and flexible, adjustable (perenalazhivayemyye) systems.

The sectors which determine the dynamism of the development of all machine building -- machine tool building, instrument building, the electrical equipment and electronic industry -- have done the groundwork, making it possible in the long term to renovate machine building production in the country.

The machine building ministries and relevant departments have been instructed to accelerate the retooling of existing enterprises and to create new production capacities. It is planned to make considerable alterations to the structure of metal working equipment, transportation and warehousing equipment, and other equipment, and to achieve the preferential production of program control systems and monitoring and diagnostic facilities.

Great importance is attached to both the specialization of leading ministries in creating, producing, and introducing into the national economy progressive types of equipment and flexible, automated production facilities and, also, to their provision with instruments, subassemblies, and spare parts. An intersectorial council of chief designers has been created, whose task is to ensure the pursuit of a unified technical policy and the coordination of work.

All this will make it possible as early as the next 5-year period to accelerate the renewal of the output produced by the machine building enterprises, to release and make rational use of the labor of hundreds of thousands of people, to effect a qualitative alteration to production technology, to markedly improve the use of equipment, and to raise labor productivity.

In the near future the arsenal of the means of automation of machine building manufacturing processes is to be supplemented by fundamentally new equipment -- metal cutting, forging and pressing, thermic, electroplating, and painting equipment.

We must also build up the production of automated control systems, electrical and hydraulic drives, programmed robots, transportation and warehousing systems, modern cutting and measuring instruments, and diagnostic and automated control facilities. This will make it possible to ensure a high standard of reliability and the uninterrupted operation of highly productive equipment complexes. We must undertake comprehensive preparation for transferring the machine building enterprises to new, effective technology and also assimilate complex equipment -- automatically adjustable modules and lines and flexible production systems.

The automation of machine building production envisages numerous intermediate stages. They form a complex structure requiring supreme organization and strict control at all levels -- from enterprises to central organs.

In defining plans for retooling sectors, shops and enterprises, it is very important to base ourselves on the latest means of automation. The choice of technical solutions and, accordingly, of the level of automation and the flexibility of technology should be technically and economically substantiated and carefully and comprehensively assessed. It is exceptionally important to organize the precise joint work of plants, sectorial institutes, ministries, and the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the plans must unfailingly be reviewed by experts before being approved.

The use of new manufacturing processes and means of automation at every enterprise should be preceded by serious preparation. The main thing here is to improve the standard of production technology and organization. For instance, the introduction of flexible mechanical processing technology cannot be embarked on without grouping components together in terms of their similarity of design and technology and organizing their production correspondingly. Introducing this technology in individual fragments is useless. Comprehensive solutions are needed where all questions relating to the use of new equipment and the training of cadres are subordinated to a single goal -- raising labor productivity and improving the quality of output. The experience of the first years of the use of equipment with numeric program control has confirmed this very graphically. Where people have failed to understand the potential and purpose of the new equipment, where they have been concerned only with machine tools and not with the formation of the technology and the organization of production using these tools, the innovation has produced nothing but losses. Yet, equipment fitted with a numeric program control system is only the start, only an element, and not even the most complex one, in a flexible technological system.

The state of facilities for producing metal blanks, their technical standard, and the ensuring of the stable quality of progressive types of blanks, require special attention. High demands are now being made on the durability of cutting instruments and the quality of control facilities in the work process. A high degree of reliability and rational diagnostics for the state of equipment are required. These complex demands can be fulfilled only by maintaining a proper standard for all components of the comprehensive quality control system. We are talking here about the choice of design, the production and control technology, the workers' qualifications, and the consolidation of manufacturing discipline.

The machine building sectors have already accumulated experience in operating control equipment and systems and all the main components of flexible production modules and units. This was convincingly demonstrated by the Soviet exhibit at the international "Metalworking 1984" exhibition in Moscow recently.

Successful use is being made of automation equipment by the machine building enterprises of Moscow, Leningrad, and the Ukraine, including the Dnepropetrovsk Heavy Press Production Association, the Moscow Imeni S.M. Kirova Dinamo Electrical Machine Building Plant, the First Moscow Watch and Clock Plant, the Stankokonstruktsiya Plant, and others.

The preparation of the plan for the development of the national economy for 1985 is now in full swing in the country, and the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan are being defined. The enterprises, ministries, and central organs must make provision, in the relevant sections of the drafts of these documents, for the necessary means and measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating the automation of machine building.

The rate at which equipment is renewed is largely conditioned by the efficiency of planning and design work and the level of equipment of the engineer, technician, and scientific worker. The automated design and production preparation systems -- SAPR's -- serve as the instrument for ensuring the high technical standard and efficiency of the machinery and installations which are created. Serving as an illustration is the experience of the electrical equipment industry where highly effective SAPR's are in operation for induction motors, large electrical machines, and power transformers, the experience of the machine tool building industry in the field of SAPR's for metal-cutting machine tools, automated lines, and complex cutting instruments, and the experience of the electronic and instrument building industry in developing SAPR's for integrated circuits and printed-circuit boards.

It is also important to correctly resolve the problem of training and retraining cadres -- workers, engineering and technical workers, and leading personnel. Important steps have already been taken in this direction. About 30 VUZes are training engineers in the field of robot technology. The training of automated design system specialists has been begun. Higher educational establishments which train engineers in the design and production of microprocessor equipment and the development of software and specialized systems for the control of manufacturing processes are increasing their intake.

In this connection I should like to emphasize the role of direct links between VUZes and the enterprises and organizations which are carrying out the preparation for the introduction of flexible production systems. Essentially, the national economy sectors must now be the main clients for training and retraining highly qualified specialists in the priority avenues of technical development. The instruction and education of cadres, like the solution of other tasks, is the joint concern of the party organizations, regional organs, enterprises, organizations, and sectorial ministries, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The CEMA countries' economic summit conference documents are imbued with concern for the best use of the advantageous and socialist integration and for the creation of preconditions for the more effective solution of the tasks of intensifying the production of the fraternal socialist states. The machine builders should also make a substantial contribution to achieving the goals which have been set. All socialist states are interested in the retooling of machine building. Many of them are prepared to take part in the division of labor on the creation and production of automation elements and complexes. It is very important that our ministries and departments, in conjunction with the corresponding CEMA organizations, should complete all preparatory work in this direction before the drafting of plans for the forthcoming period has been completed.

The socialist community countries can and must counter the policy of economic sanctions of the capitalist states, primarily the United States, with their unity and coordinated actions on questions of the fullest and most effective use of scientific and technical achievements.

The implementation of large-scale tasks presupposes the precise organization of planning and management at all levels. Relying on the targeted program method, we must focus attention and resources on the top-priority avenues and ensure the continuity of the entire process from research to the introduction of their results into practice. In this connection we must reassess once more the potential of testing and experimental bases. We must strengthen them and create new ones where none exist -- without this it is hard to achieve the swift renewal of output and technology. And, of course, daily control is necessary, forestalling any deviations from the projected programs. The local party organs are called on to have their weighty say here.

Much depends on the specific contribution made by enterprises and scientific centers of subcontracting ministries, above all, in the chemical industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The machine builders expect them to create new construction materials and subassemblies and also their production capacities very rapidly. In machine building we must raise the responsibility of the institute and enterprise technologists for the promptness and quality of preparation of technological solutions using sophisticated automation technology. Fundamental and specialized science has a great part to play in developing the information base of promising machine building technology.

It is very important that the machine building ministries should specify right now the main avenues of scientific research and design developments for the forthcoming 5-year plan for the creation of fundamentally new equipment and technology, and should rule out parallel work and duplication and determine the key organizations responsible both for resolving the corresponding problems of the sector's development and for the end results. It is also essential that progressive technical solutions be incorporated in the machine building sectors' plans for the forthcoming period, especially for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic institutes must find their place in the solution of long-term questions of science and technology, in the development of procedures for calculating economic efficiency and the optimum introduction of automation equipment for machine building enterprises.

Ensuring the organic union of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of economic management -- that is the requirement of the times. In embodying leading scientific and technical ideas in new generations of machinery and equipment, scientists, engineers, and labor collectives are making their contribution to the solution of the tasks set by the 26th congress of the Communist Party and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

FUEL RESOURCES IN WESTERN USSR ALMOST EXHAUSTED

LD100936 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A leading Soviet specialist in power engineering, Academician Vladimir Kirillin, has said in an interview that at the start of the eighties the Soviet economy came to face serious problems. The fuel resources in the country's European parts are almost exhausted, which makes it necessary to get fuel from remote eastern regions harboring extensive oil, gas and coal fields. However, the transportation of fuel from there will require additional expenditure.

That is why the development of power engineering in the country's east is accompanied by the building of numerous atomic power plants in the country's west. The USSR accounts for almost one-fifth of the world's electricity output.

INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION COMMITTEE CONVENES

GF091910 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Issues dealing with the development of the gas industry, the exploration of mines, the extraction and transportation of gas and other most important scientific, technical and economic problems have united the specialists of over 46 countries that produce over 95 percent of the natural gas in a representative organization, the International Gas Union.

The session of the Gas Transport Committee, which is one of the working organs of the abovementioned international union, opened in Yerevan on 13 June. It was dedicated to the outstanding problems of efficient delivery of this raw material to the consumers.

The organization includes representatives from socialist countries, West Europe, and Canada.

M. Muradyan, chairman of Yerevan city soviet executive committee, greeted the guests. He briefed the participants on the socialist changes carried out in Armenia during the years of Soviet rule and noted that in Yerevan, a city with over a 1 million residents, the problem of supplying gas to residences and industry has been fully resolved.

"The gas workers of Armenia are leaders in constructing and commissioning gas pipelines in mountainous terrain. Here the blue gas passes 3,000 meters above sea level. Despite the complicated conditions, 100 percent of the residences and 90 percent of industry have been gasified in the republic," said G. Tataryan, general director of "Armtransgaz" Production Association, during his address.

Professor Y. Korotayev, deputy chairman of the central administration of petroleum and gas industry scientific and industrial companies and the winner of the USSR state award, reported on the progressive scientific and technical solutions being implemented in the Soviet Union during the construction of gas pipelines and the transport of blue gas.

The committee members will review a number of reports to be presented at the International Gas Congress to be held in Munich in 1985.

BRIEFS

KAMO INDUSTRIAL RESULTS -- Kamo industrial workers have overfulfilled the labor productivity growth plan by 4 percent on the basis of which a total of R3 million worth of above plan product has been produced in the rayon. All the industrial enterprise collectives have overfulfilled the targets of the past 5 months. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 84 GF]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES SEED NEEDS

LD092039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A regular session of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission on questions of the agro-industrial complex has considered the proposals of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurement on the provision of seed for grain and other agricultural crops for the 1985 harvest to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the creation of the necessary stocks of variety and hybrid seeds in the state reserves. It is intended to organize an exchange of variety and hybrid seeds of grain crops for compound feed and grain feed on farms which have fulfilled their plan for the sale of grain to the state. Particular attention was devoted to ensuring the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in seeds for winter crops, high-yield hybrids, and maize seeds. The appropriate draft decision was submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission discussed measures concerning increasing production and raising the quality of wheat for food and determined the urgent tasks concerning improvements in the organization of procurements of wheat in the current year. Comrade Yefimov, USSR first deputy minister of light industry, delivered a report on the measures being adopted to accelerate the processing of straw and the stock of long-fiber flax. Serious shortcomings in the work of that ministry were pointed out during the development of the industry for the primary processing of flax and the use of capacities at flax works.

The commission comprehensively discussed the question of further development of a computerized information service for branches of the agro-industrial complex. It was acknowledged as expedient to accelerate the creation of standard designs for automated control systems for rayons, oblasts, krays and republics, to determine pilot organizations for the solution of interdepartmental tasks, and to regulate the system of orders, distribution and supplies of computer equipment to branches of the agro-industrial complex.

ALL-UNION PANEL DISCUSSES FARM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM091115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jul 84 p 2

[V. Bykadorov article: "Deliveries on Time; From the Session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply"]

[Text] Haymaking is in full swing and grain harvesting is developing on an increasingly broad frontier. Now is indeed the time of which it is said that this day will feed us for the rest of the year. The success of the harvest campaign depends largely on the state of the arable farmers' technical arsenal. However, as was noted at the session, a number of enterprises have not fulfilled the plan for delivering harvesting equipment to the countryside. Thus, the Gomselmash Production Association has underdelivered to farms a considerable amount of tractor-trailer and self-propelled feed harvesting combines and up to a dozen types of spare parts for them. The Sol-Iletskkormmash Plant failed to deliver over 700 tractor rakes. The Sosnovoborskiy Plant in Leningrad Oblast has not dispatched a single set of feed-storage equipment and green matter feeders, nor has Krasnopolyanskzhivmash in Donetsk Oblast dispatched sets of equipment for prefabricated stalls. The session participants drew the attention of V.V. Bykov, deputy minister of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, to the need to promptly eliminate the lags.

Many disruptions of equipment deliveries are also permitted by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises.

The Krasnoyarsk Grain Harvesting Combine Production Association, Tselinogradselmash, Kiyevtraktordetal, the Altayskiy and Chelyabinsk Tractor and Krarkov Tractor Engine Plants, and other associations and plants were identified out among the laggards. That is why farms are currently experiencing acute shortages of drive and bevel gears, crankshafts and communicators, and transmissions and ready-assembled hydraulic cylinders. The statement by V.I. Chernov, deputy minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, offering assurances that the lag will be urgently eliminated, was noted.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building are coping unsatisfactorily with shipments of chassis stuffing boxes, V-belts, rings, gaskets, and milk nozzles. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry owes the countryside a large quantity of tractor-trailers, trucks, and the spare parts for them. The question is complicated by the fact that the Ministry of Railways is systematically disrupting schedules for allocating freight cars to the enterprises delivering equipment to the countryside.

Other questions linked with improving technical supplies for harvesting and feed procurement were examined at the session, and specific measures to eliminate shortcomings were outlined.

Senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab, ministries, and departments took part in the staff session.

NIKITIN REPORTS ON HIGH RATE OF GRAIN HARVESTS

LD061049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Remarks by Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture (title as heard), to correspondent Natalya Vartanyan, time and place not given -- recorded]

[Summary] [Nikitin] "The rates of the present harvest are fairly high. According to data from the USSR CSA, by 2 July grain and pulse crops had been reaped in the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes on an area of almost 4 million hectares and threshed on 2 million hectares. Harvest work is in progress on farms of nine union republics. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Turkmen SSR quickly completed threshing of cereal crops. Mass harvesting is being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Central Asia, the Trans-Caucasus, the North Caucasus, and also the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic, Crimea, Zaporozhye, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts. There is an increase in the rates of harvesting and threshing of grain and pulse crops in farms of Voronezh, Belgorod, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, and Dzhamboul Oblasts.

"Last week kolkhozes and sovkhozes started harvesting grain in the Moldavian SSR, Volgograd, Astrakhan, Nikolayev, Odessa, and Alma-Ata Oblasts. Over the past few days mass pea-picking started in farms of Saratov, Penza, Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, Kirovograd, Poltava, and Sumy Oblasts."

Farms are organising work well. "The grain is complex this year, both long-stalked, flattened, and with normal length of stalk, ripening healthily and unequally. So the task of agrospecialists is to attentively examine every field so as not to make a mistake about the method of harvesting. The quality of harvest work and the possibility of fully gathering in the harvest will depend on this."

Combine-operators have a very responsible task. The level of repairs among farm machinery is somewhat higher than last year.

"However, some combines have still not been repaired on farms in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and southern Kazakhstan where the harvest is in full swing. (?Grain-cleaning machines), drying machinery and feed-harvesting machinery are not ready for work everywhere. The main reason for such a situation is insufficient attention paid to these questions on the part of local organs of the agro-industrial complex, especially Selkhoztekhnika. Not all industrial enterprises have coped with deliveries, of spare parts, to the countryside. Repairs are also being held up because of a shortage of cogs for the cutting sections of combines, piston wheels, and other parts."

The first 576,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered to the all-union fund. Organization of fruit and vegetable distribution is improving.

BEET HARVEST, SUGAR REFINERIES FACE SHORTCOMINGS

PM061224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[O. Andreyev report under the rubric "Harvest-84: Agricultural Review": "Beets and Sugar"]

[Excerpts] This year the beet fields have required a lot of care. They occupy approximately 3.5 million hectares. Industrial cultivation technology is being employed on 60 percent of the area -- considerably more than last season -- and first-class seeds have been sown on three-fourths of the tracts. Extensive use has been sown on agrotechnical methods that preserve moisture. Thanks to this, it has been possible to considerably alleviate the consequences of unfavorable weather. On farms where the plants were sparse, resowing has been carried out and additonal top dressings are being applied. Much has been done to protect crops against pests. Work is continuing even now. In the main regions where beets are grown, their condition is good.

There are many examples of solicitous care of beets. Interrow hoeing has been carried out twice on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod Oblast and Krasnodar Kray, and three times on Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblast farms. There the crops are being kept clear. During cultivation, Khmelnitskiy and Cherkassy Oblast farmers devoted special attention to the top dressing of plants. A reliable base is thereby created for a big harvest.

However, this is far from being done everywhere. Beets in Tambov Oblast are not being tended on part of the area, and cultivation is lagging behind on Stavropol Kray farms. Rain fell there recently, and weeds have naturally grown up. Clearing the fields of weeds more quickly means ensuring favorable conditions for obtaining a big harvest. Dnepropetrovsk Oblast kolkozes and sovkhozes are not making full use of the potential for this -- top dressing of plants is being carried out only slowly there.

Simultaneously with the tending of beets, farms are preparing to gather them in and repairing equipment. In the RSFSR, this work has been organized better than last year, but a number of rayons in Moldavia and Kazakhstan are lagging behind. Beet growers have recently taken delivery of new highly productive machines which make it possible to considerably speed up the lifting of the roots. After last season, some of them need repair; however, farms are experiencing a shortage of spare parts. Hundreds of four- and six-row machines for the harvesting of roots and haulm still under guarantee from the manufacturers -- the Dnepropetrovsk and Ternopol Combine Plants -- are still inoperative.

One of the most labor-intensive jobs during harvesting is the loading of beets.

Because of the shortage of highly productive machinery on farms the rhythm of the "field-to-refinery" production line is disrupted, and beets pile up at the roadside and in open spaces. Farmers are concerned at the situation that has arisen this year: one SPS-4.2 loader, which ensures high output, is needed for every two harvesting machines, but there are only enough for every five or six machines. The obvious mismatch sharply reduces the efficiency of large-capacity beet combines. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is responsible for this mismatch, and it is obliged to eliminate this shortfall and increase the production of loaders.

It will not be very long before the beets are delivered from the fields to the refineri The end result of the labor of many collectives depends on how their reception and processing are ensured at the enterprises. Careful preparations are being made for the sugar refining season in Lipetsk and Kharkov Oblasts. At the same time a number of Moldavian and Penza Oblast enterprises are only slowly repairing equipment and constructing areas and storehouses with active ventilation. Republic and oblast organizations are to blame for this: they do not allocate refineries the necessary quantity of local construction materials. Before the start of the sugar refining season it is necessary to remove the defecated juice [defekat] from the purification installation in order to prepare the filtration beds. But this work is being held up at many enterprises owing to the shortage of transport.

A new sugar refinery in Bashkiria is to be commissioned in time for this year's harvest Refiners pin great hopes on it, but month after month the subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises constructing the project fail to fulfill the construction work schedule.

The passiveness of republic and oblast sugar industry associations and agricultural organs in setting up remote beet-reception centers also gives grounds for concern, and yet practice has shown that they have a considerable effect. Eight such centers set up with the help of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod Oblast have reduced the burden [plecho] of beet transport operations at harvest time. This has made it possible to free some transport facilities and improve the servicing of harvesting machines and the transportation of roots.

The beets are growing and gaining in strength. There is still time to eliminate shortcomings, to perfect interaction among the components of the complex sugar production line, to grow the new harvest, to gather it without loss, and to process it.

PROGRESS OF HAY HARVEST COMPARED AMONG REPUBLICS

PM071826 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Livestock Specialist M. Glinka under the "Agricultural Review" rubric: "Do Not Brag About How Much Grass You Have, Tell Us About Hay"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: By 2 July the first cut of sown and natural grasses had been carried out on 31.2 million hectares, of which 22.9 million hectares are earmarked for hay and haylage. Delivery had been taken of 16.3 million metric tons of hay and around 29 million metric tons of haylage, while 2.1 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced.

This year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes must lay in more than 70 million metric tons of hay. By 2 July 16.3 million metric tons, that is 22 percent of the plan, had been procured. The following table shows how the procurement of this feed is progressing in union republics (as a percentage of the plan):

	Grass Mown in The First Cut	Hay Procured
RSFSR	30.5	14
Ukrainian SSR	81	50
Belorussian SSR	86.6	29
Uzbek SSR	37	33
Kazakh SSR	29.5	21
Georgian SSR	17.7	9
Azerbaijan SSR	69	39
Lithuanian SSR	113.9	68
Moldavian SSR	89.2	25
Latvian SSR	58.9	29
Kirghiz SSR	41.7	12
Tajik SSR	77.3	33
Armenian SSR	19.6	12
Turkmen SSR	51.4	32
Estonian SSR	65.2	13

Haymaking is proceeding at the highest pace on Lithuanian farms. This is the result of the widespread application of the progressive haymaking techniques, above all the completion of the drying process in barns and under awnings by means of active ventilation. This method, which makes it possible to obtain good hay in virtually any weather and to cut losses by more than 20 percent, is being used throughout the republic. Practically all hay is dried out artificially here.

In the RSFSR hay reserves are increasing at the fastest rate in Moscow and Rostov oblasts where 46 and 43 percent of the planned quantity of this feed, respectively, have already been laid in. The biggest quantities of hay have been laid in the economic rayons of Leningrad, Voronezh, Volgograd, Orenburg, and Amur Oblasts, and the Mari and Karelian ASSR's. But farms in Novgorod, Smolensk, Tambov, Astrakhan, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts, Maritime Kray, and the Chuvash and Kabarda-Balker ASSR's, are lagging behind.

Both the quality and the size of the hay reserves depend above all on the time when the grass is mown. I would like to repeat again and again: It is wrong to wait for the grass "to grow a little more." It must be cut when pulses are at the bud-formation stage and the grasses are at the ear-formation stage. During the subsequent stages of grass development it is above all the plants' generative organs that are growing, whereas their vegetative part which provides the bulk of the feed increases only insignificantly. At the same time the nutritive value of the grass growth decreases sharply and the loss of nutrients per hectare is great.

These home truths, with which every grass grower is familiar, and which have long been established by science and leading practice are nonetheless frequently disregarded. Apart from the aforementioned oblasts, mowing is still being delayed in Kalinin, Kirov, Kursk, Kuybyshev, and Perm Oblasts. Farms in West and East Siberia are extremely slow in getting haymaking under way. In Tomsk Oblast and Tuva ASSR, for instance, grass has been cut on only 1 percent of the area, and in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kemerovo and Tyumen Oblast on only 5-6 percent.

Mowing of grass for hay and haylage has virtually ground to a halt in Uzbekistan where only 1,000 hectares have been cut during the week under review, while on farms in Turkmenia not a single hectare sown to alfalfa has been cut during the same period. Laying in of feeds is proceeding slowly in Taldy-Kurgan, Kustanay, Pavlodar, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts in Kazakhstan.

BOOK ANALYZES OLD LESSONS, NEW HISTORY OF WW II

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[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Major General V. Matsulenko: "Unforgettable Lessons; On the Publication of the Book 'World War II. A Concise History'"]

[Text] A new book entitled "World War II. A Concise History" has been published by the Science Publishing House (Footnote) ("World War II. A Concise History." [Vtoraya Mirovaya Voyna. Kratkaya Istoriya] Nauka Publishing House, 1984, 586 pages, price R4.50) A feature of this popular science work is that it was drawn up by a collective of scholars from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR in accordance with the long-term program of cooperation between the socialist countries' scientific institutes in the sphere of social sciences. The scientific and organizational work of the collectives authors was coordinated by an international editorial collegium.

This international work on the history of World War II is valuable in that it objectively analyzes the causes, progress, and outcome of the war, reflects material from international conferences and symposia on the problems of World War II, sets out the common concept of the scholars of the socialist community countries, and rebuts reactionary bourgeois historians who distort the facts in the interests of the ideological struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In order to understand any historical phenomenon it is important to know its roots. Therefore, the book devotes great attention to clarifying the economic and political factors that led to World War II. "The causes of the war," the work says, "are rooted in the very nature of imperialism, its contradictions, and in the policy pursued by the imperialist states on the eve of the war. World War II arose out of the entire imperialist system and its initiators and instigators were the ruling circles of the fascist states -- Germany and Italy -- and militarist Japan."

The aggressive imperialist forces had a particular hatred for the land of the soviets and its people, who had built the world's first socialist society. The aggressors saw the Soviet Union as the main obstacle blocking the implementation of their predatory plans. Therefore the main political goal of the states of the fascist bloc was to destroy the USSR.

Our country did everything to prevent World War II. As the book convincingly shows, it put forward constructive proposals on arms reduction, on ways of preventing aggression, and on creating a real system of collective security in Europe. However, the Western powers rejected the Soviet proposals, thereby encouraging fascist Germany to implement its predatory plans and urging it eastward. However, the war did not break out in the way the ruling circles of the Western countries had planned. The policy of appeasing the aggressor was fatal for those who had pursued it: The Hitlerites struck first against the Anglo-French bloc.

The war of the fascist bloc states was imperialist and unjust in nature throughout. For the capitalist states fighting the fascist aggressors and their allies, the nature of the war gradually changed. Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union and the USSR's entry into the struggle against fascism finally completed the transformation of the war from an unjust into a just and antifascist war and fundamentally altered its political nature. From the very first days of the war, the Soviet Union became the focus around which all freedom-loving peoples united. This led to the creation of the antifascist coalition, which was an alliance not only of states, but of peoples.

By June 1941, the Wehrmacht had seized many European countries one after another. In the capitalist world, there was essentially no force that could stop the aggressor. The Soviet Union became that force. After overcoming the immense difficulties of the initial period of the war, the Soviet Armed Forces wore down and drained the fascist German troops in hard defensive battles and then went on the offensive. The main historic stages on the route to victory were the battle for Moscow, which dispelled the myth of the fascist German Army's invincibility, the Battle of Stalingrad, which signaled the decline of Hitlerite Germany, and the Battle of Kursk, which brought it face to face with catastrophe. The Berlin operation crowned the victory over fascism. With the rout of militarist Japan, World War II ended.

The work stresses that military formations and partisan armies and detachments from Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian, Romanian, Albanian, and Hungarian patriots, and participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist undergound fought selflessly against the fascist invaders. Communists -- true sons of their peoples and ardent internationalists -- were in the front ranks of the liberation struggle. The Mongolian Army participated in the rout of militarist Japan. A great contribution to the common victory over the enemy was made by the peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, China, and other states in the antifascist coalition.

The book examines the course of World War II on all fronts as well as the economic struggle and domestic and foreign policy of the warring states. The greatest attention is naturally devoted to the Soviet-German front -- the main, decisive front of World War II, on which mankind's fate was decided. And however much the bourgeois falsifiers of history try to belittle its role and importance, the facts of history are irrefutable. During the war 607 divisions -- the main forces of Germany and its satellites -- were destroyed on the Soviet-German front, whereas the allies smashed and captured 176 divisions in North Africa and West Europe. In battles with Soviet troops, the Hitlerites lost more than 10 million men out of total losses of 13.6 million, and 70-75 percent of their planes, guns, tanks, and assault guns.

The Soviet Armed Forces' destruction of the Kwantung Army played a decisive role in the complete military collapse of militarist Japan. As is well known, despite the U.S. use of atom bombs against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan was fully resolved to continue the war. Only with the Soviet forces' rout of the million-strong Kwantung Army -- the main strike force -- was Japan forced to unconditionally capitulate.

The work reveals the results of World War II -- the complete rout of fascist Germany and its allies and the worldwide historic victory of the coalition of antifascist states and democratic and progressive forces, with a decisive role being played by the Soviet people. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party performed an immortal deed, the like of which mankind had never before seen. They defended the socialist motherland and the gains of October and saved world civilization from the fascist plague.

The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism is of worldwide historic importance and is an important watershed in the fate of all mankind. The book convincingly shows that it powerfully accelerated the world revolutionary process and created the decisive preconditions for the dawning of the world socialist system and for the collapse of colonialism. In the postwar period, the book says, over 100 independent states have sprung up in the place of former colonies and semicolonies.

An important virtue of the joint work by historians from the socialist community countries is that it sets out the main lessons of World War II. The main one is that it is necessary to combat war before it begins. Historical experience teaches us that in order to defend peace, cohesive, coordinated, and vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive, adventurist course are needed. It is necessary to increase the peoples' vigilance, to protect and augment socialist gains, and to strengthen in every possible way the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces and the defense capability of the Soviet state and all the socialist community countries.

The second lesson is the inevitability (zakonomernost) of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. We won because socialism ensured the indestructible unity of all Soviet society, the might and unprecedented mobility of its economy, and the high development of military science, and also raised remarkable private soldiers and commanders. The Soviet Union's victory vividly demonstrated the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The third lesson of the war is that it showed that the true guilty party was international imperialism and confronted the peoples of the entire world with the need to expose in time the expansionist, hegemonist aspirations of aggressive forces.

Lesson four is that the war revealed the extensive opportunities for all-around cooperation among states with different social systems in order to achieve common political goals. The importance of this lesson is enduring under modern conditions -- for close, all-around cooperation among states with different social systems in the interests of preventing a world nuclear missile war.

The confirmation of the conclusion that war cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes between states is also a vitally important lesson. Nonetheless, since 1945 imperialism has prepared and unleashed more than 100 local wars and armed clashes -- potential hotbeds of global conflict. Reactionary imperialist forces do not want to consider the lessons of World War II. Therefore, the task of increasing vigilance is one of the most urgent tasks in the present complex international situation.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War says that it is especially important to increase the people's vigilance now that reactionary imperialist circles, above all the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, have announced a new "crusade" against socialism, are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, are unrestrainedly cranking up the arms race, and are striving from a position of strength to dictate their will to sovereign states. Serious concern in being aroused by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, the growth of U.S. military preparations in the Far East, and the increasing militarization of Japan.

The mounting military threat from the United States and its NATO allies requires that our motherland's defense capability, the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might, and the defense capability of the fraternal socialist countries be constantly strengthened.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the communist and worker parties and governments of the fraternal socialist countries are doing everything possible to defend peace, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and curb the aggressor. This cause is reliably served by the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries' peoples and armies.

The exploits of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in World War II are immortal. To an enormous extent, mankind owes its very existence to the world's first socialist state and the motherland of Great October, which routed fascism -- the strike detachment of imperialist reactionary forces. All this arouses pride in our socialist fatherland, the great Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces, and the Leninist Communist Party, which led the people to victory.

The book "World War II. A Concise History," prepared by a collective of scholars from the socialist community countries, will occupy a worthy place in the scientific historical literature on World War II.